e, he began to suspect that he
rrated his powers."
ing is the account of a little
sville, as given by a police offi-
"I knows, your honor, they be
ung men. On Sunday morning
take their classes at Sunday
thinks be wery good for them
with a West Ender. That's
and they didn't go to school
w, may it please the Court, and
tuck his thumb into Mr. Noob's
s thumb hasn't never been seen
ll I know about it."
of affection existing between the
d freshmen of Dartmouth Col-
found. On Christmas night,
he remembered, was one of the
d year, the freshmen had a sup-
parating at a late hour, their hats
and they were obliged to return
s, in the bitter night air, bare-
morning the missing articles
d suspended high above their
ond reach, in the chapel. The
by this incident found expres-
morning in oiling the sophomores'
at was the freshmen's horror
of enjoying the sight of seeing
standing up in the aisle during
aw them enter by *their* door, and
their seats.
report of the Superintendent of
te, left some 40 years ago in trust
Philadelphia, shows that the value
y Fund of the state, leaving out
perty, the appropriations for the
of the Delaware front, etc., is
00. The revenue derived from
n the year 1872 was over $700,000.
es on the estate for taxes, im-
d all other matters, were $488,-
the College, $691,060.90; in all,
he expenditure of nearly half a
dministration of the estate, less
as for salaries. In regard to the
stated that 1,696 orphans have
into it, 96 of them during the
that there are now 546 boys re-
education and support. And yet
h all this population of boys, who
hed, fed, housed, and educated,
less than $200,000 in the year.

ercantile Failures.
spatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Ohio, Jan. 16.—John Gerwick
d to D. T. Johnson, to-day. Lia-
0; assets, $6,000. A. C. Purvis,
also made an assignment.

egraphic Brevities.
Jan. 16.—A co-operative associa-
formed at Peoria to issue an even-
successor to the Peoria *Review*,
ught by Emery & Dowdall.

iction of a Patricide.
Jan. 16.—The jury in the case of
Wilmering, for killing his father, a
ace, has just returned a verdict of
der in the second degree.

MARRIED.
ED—In this city, Jan. 15, by Rev. James
Frank E. Haines and Miss Kate T. Reed,
DER—EBERLE—Jan. 7, at the house
Lewis C. Beifschneider and Sophie
papers please copy.
DGER—Jan. 15, Mr. Manly H. Wilcox
Miss Inez C. Badger, of Mound Prairie.

DIED.
Third-av., Jan. 15, Miss Catharine
learn particulars by addressing "Shel
d Philadelphia papers please copy.
Odell, Livingston Co., Ill., on Wednes
artha Angell, wife of Ethan Angell, in
New York City, 15th inst., Therese S.
Chauncey T. Bowen, of this city.

AUCTION SALES.
A. BUTTERS & CO.,
A. BUTTERS & CO.,
UCTIONEERS,
ABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.
Offices and Salesrooms,
5 and 57 South Canal-st.
Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873.
TTERS & CO.
aturday's Sale at 55 and 57 South
Saturday, Jan. 18, at 9½ o'clock, of
SEHOLD GOODS
OTHER MERCHANDISE.
IANO FORTES,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND,
T AUCTION,
Y, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
t Catalogue Sale
OF
ARRIAGES,
s, Rockaways, Phaetons, Open Buggies,
Double and Single Harness, Sleigh
and Carriage Robes,
T AUCTION,
SDAY, Jan. 22, 1873, sale commencing at
o'clock a. m., at the
Depository, Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31
t Washington-st., near corner
Canal-st., Chicago.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
y HARRISON & CO.
T BANKRUPT SALE
OF THE
lesale Stock of M. Bumsel,
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.
GENERAL AUCTION
EVERY SATURDAY,
s, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, Harness, Cows, etc.,
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
SEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, Stoves, &c.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO.
tractive Sale of Furniture
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.
ements Received Too Late for Classification.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873. NUMBER 152.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

HYATT AND HIS PATENT LIGHTS AGAINST Edwin Lee Brown.

I have employed S. A. Goodwin, Esq., to bring suit against Mr. Brown, to deprive him of powers he is using to intimidate the public and "impair" the rights of my New York Licensees. Mr. Brown has sued Crawford, Chamberlin & Co. for selling in Chicago lights manufactured in New York by my Licensees, and by me UNDER AUTHORITY AND PROTECTION OF THE VERY PATENTS WHICH MR. BROWN HIMSELF CLAIMS TO WORK UNDER!! His suit against CRAWFORD, CHAMBERLIN & CO. is, in fact, a suit against me. As this is in violation of the compact between us, his wrong doing terminates the contract, and I so declare it, and I hereby notify the public that all the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by said Brown, in virtue of and under his contract of 21st November, 1860, or growing out of and dependent upon it, have now reverted to E. A. Lake, the present owner of the patents, to whom from this date all royalties and patent fees justly belong, and who will assert in the Courts a claim thereto.

It is only justice to myself to state the fact that Mr. Brown's course toward Crawford, Chamberlin & Co., who are selling my lights in Chicago, and have the equitable and legal right to do so, has grown out of my attempt to BRING DOWN THE PRICE OF THE LIGHTS.

THADDEUS HYATT,
Attorney for E. A. Lake, owner of the patents.

The above shows that we are the authorized agents in Chicago of the New York Licenses for the manufacture and sale of

Hyatt's Patent Illuminated Tile.

We keep constantly on hand a stock, and are prepared to furnish, both the

PLATFORMS AND VAULT COVERS

At short notice, all laid in a complete manner, and we ask your patronage.

CRAWFORD, CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
77 DEARBORN-ST.

Caution.

A man calling himself John Potter, and representing himself to be in our employ, is calling upon merchants throughout the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, soliciting loans to defray his expenses to certain points where he pretends to expect remittances from us. The man is an impostor. Any evidence he produces is either fraudulently obtained or forged. We caution the public against advancing money to any one on our account.

D. B. STEDMAN & CO.
Importers of Queensware,
103 Broad-st., Boston.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec. 25, 1872.
WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED
Messrs. HENRY W. NIEDERT & CO.,
No. 26 Market-st., Chicago, Ill.,
Our sole agents for the sale of our Flour, the well-known popular brands of Magnolia and Dexter.
SWIGART & PINDELL.

NOTICE.
Lamar Insurance Company.
All persons having claims against the above Company will please present the same for adjustment to
GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver,
No. 18 Central Union Block.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS.—English Folk Songs, by J. V. Blake; Beyond, a Poem, by Charlotte F. Bates; Boy-Life in a Scottish Country-Seat, by Robert Dale Owen; The Bride of Torrisdell, a Poem, by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, by James Parton; Over a Diamond Necklace, a Poem, by Zella Reid; A Chance Acquaintance (Part II.), by W. D. Howells; A Mystery, a Poem, by John G. Whittier; Idiosyncrasies, by Miss H. R. Hudson; A Hunt for Smugglers, by Prentice Mulford; A Curiosity of Literature, by M. E. W. S.; Lost, by P. Deming; Edible Fungi, by Robert Morris Copeland; The Telegraph and the Post Office, by E. H. Derby; Literature—Art—Music—Science—Politics.

$4.00 a year; 2 copies, $7.00; 5 copies, $16.00; 10 copies, $30.00; and $3.00 for each additional copy.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS.—Doing His Best (Part II.), by J. T. Trowbridge; More About Constellations, by George B. Jones; What Madam Talbot Saw, by Mrs. Nellie Eyster; About Boston, by Augustus Holmes; The Flying Betsey, by C. A. Stephens; Clarence Shank's Adventure, by S. P. Prichard; and other interesting stories with numerous Illustrations, Rebuses, Enigmas, Correspondence, etc.

"It is our opinion that no such racy, natural, and inspiring writing for the rising generation is done anywhere as in that happy literary circle whence issues monthly OUR YOUNG FOLKS."—[Buffalo Courier.

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Mortgage Co.

Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of Improved Real Estate,

Without Commission and on Long Time.

ROOMS 2 & 3,
S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

At current rates. $12,000 and $3,500 in hand. NORMAN C. PERKINS, Att'y,
Rooms 12, 13 & 14 Kendall's Building.

Republic Ins. Certificates.

I will pay 60 cents for a few Certificates, if delivered immediately.
R. D. STILES,
120 South Clark-st., Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class Chicago Property. $1,000, $2,500, $3,000 in hand.
MEAD & COE,
79 West Madison-st.

Money to Loan

We have money to loan on first-class Chicago property. These sums—$5,000, $5,000, $5,000, $15,000, $10,000—on hand.
McKINNON & MARSH,
125 Clark-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

GUILBERT & CLISSOLD,
COMMERCIAL
Printers,
HAVE REMOVED TO
188 Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 31 South Clark-st., opposite the Court-House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Leader; R. Quinn, Prompter.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted

In a manufacturing business. Goods pay well and command a large sale. Good trade now established. Required, $1,500 or more. Address P. O. Box 143.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Store now occupied by M. GRAFF & CO., 29 and 31 Market-st. For particulars apply on the premises.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

GREAT SALE
OF THE
Entire Retail Stock
OF
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
329 West Madison-st.

This sale will begin on Monday morning next, Jan. 20, and will be unreserved in its character, embracing the whole stock. Even the most staple classes of goods, such as Cottons, Linens, &c., will be sacrificed, and on all other goods such prices will be made—from cost to 25 per cent below cost—as will ensure their speedy disposal.

BOSTON CARRIAGES.

BOSTON CARRIAGES.

REPOSITORY,
No. 222 West Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.
SLADE BROS., Agents.
Oldest Boston Manufactory.
ESTABLISHED 1830.
Howard Slade,
Successor to Robt. Slade & Son.

FURS.

FURS.

Great Bargains for the Ladies.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,
513 & 515 Wabash-av.,

Will to-day commence a closing-out Sale of their splendid stock of LADIES' FUR GOODS, at prices only a trifle above their manufacturing cost. Our real ROYAL ERMINE, splendid fine FUR SEAL SACQUES, MUFFS, and BOAS, and our GENUINE RUSSIAN SABLE SETS, are of our own manufacture and unequalled in style and quality.

FURS Of every description. Fur Robes, &c., at MANUFACTURER'S COST.
J. S. BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$3 THREE DOLLARS $3
Will pay for ONE DOZEN
Best Berlin Card Photographs, at
BRAND'S, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 Children's Photos $3
For three dollars per dozen, BEST Berlin finish, at
BRAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS,
596 Wabash-av.

$3 GREAT REDUCTION. $3
Rembrandt Card Photos only three dollars per dozen, at BRAND'S.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE.
The Beloit Woollen Mills,
Located in the City of Beloit, State of Wisconsin.

The building is of stone, 3 stories and basement, 100 feet by 36, plastered throughout, heated by steam; contains ten complete sets of the most approved woollen machinery, and has ample water power (700 inches) for running same. Beloit is the centre of one of the largest wool-growing districts of Wisconsin, and a large home trade can be secured in connection with the mill. For schools, beauty of location, and healthfulness, Beloit, as a place of residence, is surpassed by no town in the Northwest. Any information in regard to price and terms can be obtained of WM. B. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce, or J. BRITTAN, Beloit, Wis.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between George Musick and Jabez H. C. Gross, doing a general commission business under the firm name and style of Musick & Gross, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm will be collected by J. H. C. Gross, who assumes all the liabilities of the firm, and is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation, and continues the business of the late firm in the office hitherto occupied by them, Room No. 25, 164 and 166 Washington-st., under the firm name and style of J. H. C. GROSS & CO.

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1873.
GEORGE MUSICK,
JABEZ H. C. GROSS.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Erickson & Amundson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Christian Erickson, and all liabilities of the firm settled by him.
CHRISTIAN ERICKSON,
SPIR. AMUNDSON.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1873.
We, the undersigned, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent.
WALSH & CONNER.

VACCINATION.

FREE VACCINATION

Will be performed at the Dispensaries of the Relief and Aid Society as follows:
NORTH STAR, 227 Division-st., from 10 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m.
CENTRAL, 120 North Sangamon-st., from 1 to 4 p. m.
HERRICK, 331 West Twelfth-st., from 8 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.
DAVIS FREE, corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.
JOHN REID, M. D.,
General Medical Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Stationers,
BLANK BOOK MAKERS,
PRINTERS.
And Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks.
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago,
Opposite old P. O. Building.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton on the Dangers of the Present Presidential Election System.

Proceedings in the Credit Mobilier Investigation Yesterday.

How the Builders of the Union Pacific Railroad Defrauded the Nation.

Durant's Friendship for Harlan to the Extent of $10,000.

The Retiring Members of Congress Propose to Raise Their Salaries to $10,000 a Year.

Proposed Reduction of Letter Postage to Two Cents.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DURAND VERSUS HARLAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Harlan's *Chronicle* has another article to-day in which, commenting on Durant's testimony relative to the $10,000 given by the Union Pacific Railroad to secure the election of the former to the United States Senate, it is stated that the Senator never had the handling of the money, and, in fact, never heard of its use, or for what it was expended, until long after his election. The truth of this defence cannot stand in the light of the evidence elicited from Durant by the Wilson Committee to-day. The testimony was not only reluctantly given, but required an infinite deal of sharp questioning on the part of the ablest lawyers of the Committee to be brought out. Durant, after quibbling and evading the point as long as possible, was compelled to admit that he paid the money to Harlan directly, and that it was given for the purpose of aiding the election of the latter to the Senate, and was not given for general election purposes in behalf of the party. This answer disposed of the secondary line of defence set up by Senator Harlan yesterday, that the money was used in the general way, and for the good of the general ticket.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FRAUDS.

In the continued examination of this witness as to the history of the management of the Union Pacific Railroad, two important points were developed. First, that the managers of the Pacific Railroad, from its initial construction up to 1869, defrauded the Government and the stockholders of the road for the purpose of enriching themselves and their friends; second, that large sums of money had been used in Washington by the agent of the Company for some purpose, not yet developed. With other things, it came out that among the items of expenditure there was one little matter of $485,000 for which no vouchers are in existence, and the distribution of which rests solely on the mere verbal statements of two notorious lobbyists of this city. It appears that the enormous dividends declared by the Credit Mobilier Company were nothing more or less than the funds of the Pacific Railroad Company, which should have been used in the payment of the interest due the United States on its guarantee bonds. It seems probable that some damaging disclosures will be made, if the investigations into the contracts between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Wyoming Coal Company are pushed vigorously by the Committee, and that some slight reason may be found why the interest due from the road is not paid to the Government. It seems that the Coal Company hold a contract for furnishing all the coal used by the Union Pacific Company, and also for a rebate of 25 per cent on the rates of coal transportation. It thus holds a monopoly of all the coal wanted by the road, and, in consequence of the special rates, have exclusive control of the outside market. The rates of the Company by the contract are on a sliding scale, running through several years. The contract price in 1869 was $6 a ton, while the price in the open market was but $2. An effort was some time ago made to discontinue the practice, but unsuccessfully. The object of the Railroad Company may be seen in the fact that nine-tenths of the stock of the Coal Company is owned by a few operators, who can control the contracts. This arrangement was so profitable to the Coal Company that it is estimated that a quarter of a million dollars would be required to make up the difference between $2 and $6 a ton in the coal used in a year.

THE ALABAMA AWARD DIVISION.

The House Judiciary Committee spent the entire session of to-day in consideration of the bill and report of General Butler, with reference to the manner in which the damages arising out of the Alabama Claims shall be adjudicated among the claimants. The bill was printed in the most secret manner, and until to-day not even the Committee knew its import. A copy was furnished by General Butler to-day to each member of the Committee, with the strictest injunction of secrecy. The report which the General had prepared was read, but all the members refuse to say what it contains. That will be printed in the same confidential manner, and the consideration of the Committee will be continued on Tuesday.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE

case continues to occupy the attention of the Court of Claims. The closing argument on behalf of the Government was made yesterday. It is a suit to recover $220,000 damages from the United States by Harvey & Linsey, of Wisconsin, who entered into a contract June 1, 1869, to build the masonry of that part of the bridge between the City of Davenport and Rock Island. The Government took this work out of the contractors' hands on the 8th of October, 1870, alleging there had been delay in executing the contract. The contractors now bring suit, denying this, and claiming they were damaged by this action of the Government.

INCREASED CONGRESSIONAL PAY.

For some time past the question has been discussed very quietly among both Senators and Representatives, as to the propriety of increasing the salaries of the members of both Houses to $10,000 a year, the proposition being for the law to include the present Congress. The movement is said to have been started in the Senate by Hamilton, of Maryland, and that a canvass was quietly taken, with favorable result, to ascertain the probable success of the undertaking. The attempt is a very earnest one, and it is sought to take advantage of the present auspicious time, when enough members will go out of Congress with the present term to carry the increase. Such a proposition might go through the Senate, but were it not that the terms of more than a majority of the present House will expire March 4, it would certainly fail in the latter body, for those going out do not regard the responsibility as highly as those who remain Congress.

COTTON CLAIMS.

There were millions of dollars' worth of cotton used by the Union army during the rebellion for the purposes of fortification and defence against the enemy, for the reason that its resistance to shot and shell was very great, and its convenience was an additional reason for its employment. Thus far no claims for the payment for this cotton have been paid. The Senate, however, has passed a bill giving $60,000 to Cowan & Dickinson, of Tennessee, for cotton belonging to them used in the fortifications at Knoxville, Tenn. Their loyalty was abundantly established, and the House Committee of Claims, to-day, agreed to the bill, reducing the amount to $46,000. This case is regarded as a new phase of the latter claims.

CONGRESSIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The large increase in the membership of the next House has already been considered by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in view of the inadequacy of the present hall of the House for the accommodation of an increase of fifty seats. General Butler was selected at the last session to confer with the Committee, in view of the fact that he presented a plan for reforming the difficulty. Either the present desks in the House must be replaced by smaller ones, or else the limit of the hall must be extended. There are now 243 Representatives and 10 Delegates in the House, and in the next Congress there will be 292 Representatives and 20 Delegates, making it necessary to provide 302 seats.

FREE BANKING—SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The bill reported from the Senate Finance Committee yesterday, by Senator Sherman, to provide for a free banking system after the 1st of July next, and for the resumption of specie payments after the 1st of January, 1874, meets with considerable favor, and in both branches of Congress it is regarded as the only feasible measure yet prepared concerning these two important questions. The bill was drawn by Senator Thurman, during the recess, as a substitute for the bill introduced by Senator Buckingham, on the same subject, and, after being thoroughly discussed by the Finance Committee, was ordered, by a unanimous vote of the Committee, to be reported to the Senate.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF LETTER POSTAGE.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads gave a hearing to-day to the Postmaster General on two important subjects before them, to wit: The reduction of letter postage, and the prepayment on printed matter passing through the mails. The proposition to reduce the letter postage originated with General Farnsworth, the Chairman of the Committee, and was at first opposed by the Postmaster General, because he feared it would reduce the revenue of the Department to such an extent as to create a large deficit. To prevent this the Committee agreed to another bill requiring the prepayment of postage on all printed matter, except weekly newspapers in the counties where they are published. The Postmaster General stated to the Committee that printed matter has heretofore only yielded a revenue to the Department of about $1,000,000, while the letter postage is much smaller in bulk, and yields over $19,500,000 annually. It appears that, owing to the want of prepayment of postage on printed matter, there is a great loss to the Government. The Postmaster General estimates it as high as $1,300,000. This arises from the non-payment of postage, and stealings by the Postmasters, on whom in this matter there does not appear to be any check. The Committee instructed its Chairman to prepare a bill reducing letter postage to 2 cents, and requiring the prepayment of postage on all printed matter, except weekly papers that circulate in the counties where they are published.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will hold a session to-morrow, when Governor Carney will be examined as to the direct use of money to secure Caldwell's election. One of the witnesses summoned by Caldwell for the defence is James F. Legate, of Leavenworth, of impeachment notoriety. When he takes the stand it is proposed to ask him the question whether he is the man alluded to in Butler's report, who offered Pomeroy's vote for sale for $50,000.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

By the President of the United States. [Executive order].

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that many persons holding civil office by appointment from him or otherwise, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, while holding Federal positions accept offices under authority of States and Territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporations under the charters and ordinances of such corporations, thereby assuming duties of State, Territorial, or municipal office at the same time they are charged with the duties of civil office held under Federal authority; and

WHEREAS, It is believed, with few exceptions, that the holding of two of such offices by the same person is incompatible with the faithful discharge of the duties of the office; that it frequently gives rise to great inconvenience, and often results in detriment to the public service, and, moreover, is not in harmony with the genius of the Government.

In view of the premises, therefore, the President has deemed it proper thus, and hereby to give public notice that, from and after the fourth day of March, 1873, except as herein specified, persons holding any Federal civil office by appointment under the Constitution and laws of the United States, will be expected, while holding such office, to hold no office under any State or Territorial gift, or under charter or ordinance of any municipal corporations, and, further, that the acceptance or continued holding of any such State, Territorial or Municipal office, whether elective, or by appointment by any person holding civil office as aforesaid under the Government of the United States, other than judicial officers under the Constitution of the United States, will be deemed a vacation of the Federal office held by such person, and will be taken and will be treated as a resignation by such Federal officer of his commission or appointment in the service of the United States.

The offices of Justices of the Peace, of Notaries Public, and Commissioners to take acknowledgements of deeds, of bail, or administer oaths, shall not be deemed within the purview of this order, and are excepted from its operation, and may be held by Federal officers. The appointment of Deputy Marshal of the United States may be conferred upon Sheriffs, and Deputy Sheriffs, and Deputy Postmasters, the emolument of whose office does not exceed $600 per annum, who are also excepted from the operation of this order, and may accept and hold appointments under State, Territorial, or Municipal authority: provided the same be found not to interfere with the discharge of their duties as Postmaster. Heads of departments and other officers of the Government who have the appointment of subordinate officers are required to take notice of this order, and to see to the enforcement of its provisions and terms within the sphere of their respective departments or offices, and as relates to the several persons holding appointments under them.

Respectfully,
By order of the President,
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Wilson Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee resumed its sittings at noon, when Mr. Perry, of Cincinnati, of counsel employed by the Government, was welcomed, and took his seat with the Committee.

The Chairman said he had received from the Secretary of the Interior a report of the Government Commissioner, in which the Wyoming coal contract is discussed, and names given of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific from its organization to the present time.

DURANT'S EVIDENCE.

The examination of Durant was resumed.

The witness said it was his intention to ascertain how much Credit Mobilier stock Ames had, by the suit which he had commenced against Ames. All the stock held by Ames drew dividends. The witness did not call to mind any members of Congress employed as counsel by the Credit Mobilier. He himself employed Jenckes in some suit in Rhode Island; did not know whether Jenckes was a member of Congress at that time or not. General Butler came with Alley at the stockholder's meeting in October, 1867; also, representing Oaks Ames in the preparations of a tripartite agreement. In answer to the question whether any members of Congress were stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, the witness answered there were, and that the books would show among whom the dividends were distributed. In regard to the checks given Harlan, the witness said he gave the money as a personal friend of Harlan. The checks were drawn on some New York bank; did not know what one, as he kept several bank accounts. The money was to aid in the State election. He wanted to have Senator Harlan elected. I did not tell him the motive of my contribution. I had a large interest in Iowa. They were rather crowding me, by which I mean that I had some county bonds, to the payment of which some of the candidates for the Legislature were opposed. I was satisfied that Harlan should win. The witness was interrogated at length as to the payment of the general expenses of the Company, by him, for which he gave vouchers. Some of the money was paid to counsel. J. B. Stewart, of Washington, got $100,000, and Alexander May $75,000 or $100,000. They were employed in making arrangements for the Union Pacific Railroad Company with the Leavenworth & Pawnee Railroad Company, and settling other disputed matters. They were not authorized to use one dollar to influence legislation, directly or indirectly. The witness gave the money to Stewart and May to pay over to Pearson, who was pecuniarly interested in the Leavenworth & Pawnee Railroad, and they gave the witness the vouchers or receipts. He presumed that Stewart and Hay could explain better than he could. During the examination, witness said Ames asked him about the items in the accounts. Witness said to Ames, "What do you want with the accounts? They have been examined by the Board previously appointed and passed upon finally, and paid." Ames replied, "I want to see whether any money has been paid to members of Congress." The witness asked "why do you want to know whether any money has been paid to members of Congress?" To which Ames replied, "I want them to pay it back, if they do not go straight."

By Swann—What did he mean by not going straight?

Answer—I suppose the remark of Ames was jocularly made.

The Chairman asked the witness whether he he had any knowledge, information or belief that the two checks sent to Senator Harlan were embraced in any of the accounts of the organization, to which witness replied, that the matter was never brought before and never rejected by the Committee. It was known by them that he had given these checks. He was asked a question concerning them and replied that it was his own private matter. He accounted for the moneys expended through him by rendering vouchers, receipts, or drafts. The witness was closely interrogated as to the expenditure of money by Stewart and Hay. He did not believe one dollar was spent to influence or secure legislation.

Shellabarger—Did they satisfy you that all their expenditures were legitimate?

Answer—I thought so, but I have been credulous sometimes.

Question—Did they present such papers or vouchers to show that the money was legitimately expended, and not to influence legislation.

Answer—I was satisfied at that time that the expenditure was legitimate.

In further examination the witness said the Credit Mobilier gave Oakes Ames a contract for building 238 miles of road at a cost to the Railroad Company of between two and three million dollars more than the actual cost of that portion of the road which had already been built, paid for, and accepted by the Government.

The Chairman asked, was it not a fact that the difference between the cost of 238 miles of road and the amount for which it was let under the Oakes Ames contract constituted the assets out of which dividends were declared to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier?

Answer—It was.

Mr. Hoar—If that money had not been thus divided, would it not have been the property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and so the Trustees took the property of the Union Pacific Railroad, which they had on hand, and divided it among the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier?

The witness said that such was the effect. The witness said the contract could not be made with Ames to build the road, without giving him the benefit of the portion of the road already constructed and paid for by the Railroad Company. The stockholders of both the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier were the same, with but few exceptions, and these representing not more than $4,000 or $5,000 stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

By Mr. Hoar—Suppose the road was built economically and without unusual haste, and capital stock had been subscribed for and paid in cash, would not the amount of the Government loan of $27,000,000 and the capital stock of $37,000,000, amounting to $64,000,000, have built and equipped the road without reference to land grants?

Answer—Hardly, at the time the work was commenced; but it might be at present, with the facilities offered for, I think, $65,000,000.

Q.—Do you know of any person holding the office of Government Director in the Union Pacific Railroad since its original establishment who has been interested, directly or indirectly, so far as you know or have been informed, in the Credit Mobilier or any contract with the road?

A.—I know of no other gentleman than James Brooks. I am a subscriber to the stock of the Wyoming Coal Company.

By the Chairman—The contract with this company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company was entered in into July, 1868. The Wyoming Company was organized in the subsequent October, under a law of the State of Nebraska. The Directors are Oliver Ames, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; C. O. Godfrey, and Thomas Waddell. The capital is $500,000. The railroad company virtually owns the coal company, and have had all the benefits from it. The receipts of the mine, according to the Treasurer, have been barely sufficient to pay expenses, the coal being furnished at $1.82 a ton. No dividends have been declared. Did not know of money having been paid to any Commissioner appointed by the Government to inspect the road, but he thought $600 had been paid to Mr. Snow; had heard that Mr. Wendell had been paid, but on asking the President and Treasurer of the Company, they said such was not the fact. It was reported that as high as $25,000 had been paid, but he knew nothing about it. He never paid anything on that account. He had never heard anything said among the railroad officials that any money was paid to the Government Directors in excess of what they were entitled to under the law.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Mr. SCHURZ called up the Vienna Exposition bill.

Mr. CARPENTER withdrew his amendment for an appropriation of $300,000 to complete the Washington monument, as it was doubtful whether the monument could ever be completed, owing to the softness of the foundation ground. The bill was then passed—yeas, 29; nays, 18.

INDIAN RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, a bill was passed repealing the act for the relief of certain Indians in the Sioux Superintendency.

OUR ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

Mr. MORTON called up his resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the defects of the present electoral system, and the best means for remedying them.

He reviewed the constitutional position of the States in the matter of choosing Electors for President and Vice President, a matter entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the National Government, and entirely without remedy or redress on its part, whatever disorders, irregularities, or failures may occur in the appointment of Electors in any State. No provision is anywhere made for contesting the election of Electors, and whatever returns shall be made up, although produced in whole or in part by fraud or violence, must stand, and the vote be counted upon them, if returned in time. There is imminent danger of revolution to the nation, whenever the result of a Presidential election is to be determined by the vote of a State, in which the choice of Electors has been irregular, or is alleged to have been carried by fraud or violence. There ought to be such machinery of Government provided that it would be impossible that any man should ever reach the Presidential chair who was not legitimately chosen thereto. He recapitulated the transactions with reference to the Electoral vote in Wisconsin in 1857, when the Electors of that State, having been prevented by a snow storm from assembling on the day provided by law, had nevertheless sent up the vote of the State to be counted, and, though objection was made on Constitutional ground, Mr. Mason, President of the Senate, decided that the two Houses had no jurisdiction over the counting of the vote, but were met together simply as witnesses of the accuracy of the count, and of its result. The vote of Wisconsin was counted, and the decision of Mr. Mason was not afterwards called in question. Clearly the framers of the Constitution did not contemplate that the President of the Senate, in opening and counting for President and Vice President, should exercise discretionary or judicial powers in determining between the votes of two sets of Electors, or upon the sufficiency or validity of the record of the votes of the Electors in any State; but that he should perform a merely ministerial act of which two Houses were to be witnesses, and to make the record. But the exercise of these high powers may devolve upon him *ex necessitate rei*, and whatever decision he may make between the two sets of Electors, or upon the sufficiency and validity of the records of votes, whether on the evidence of the right of the Electors to cast the votes, or whether they have been cast in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, his decision is final.

There are said to be two sets of Electoral votes at this time in the hands of the Vice President from the State of Arkansas, and two from the State of Louisiana, and whichever of these sets he decides is the proper Electoral vote, and brings forward, opens, and causes to be counted, must be so received, and from his action there is no appeal. The action of the two Houses in 1821 in regard to counting the vote of Missouri, is no exception to this view of the power of the President of the Senate, for the question in that case was not as to any irregularity in regard to the electoral vote of Missouri, but whether Missouri was at that time a State in the Union and entitled to participate in the Presidential elections at all, which is also the question in the election of 1817, in regard to Indiana, and in 1869 in regard to Georgia. The President of the Senate may indeed be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, should he grossly violate his duty, and thus fraudulently count or reject electoral votes, but that would not amend the record, which had been made under the wrong, nor help the Presidential candidate, who may have been cheated out of office, nor protect the nation from disorder and civil war.

If it should happen upon the recurrence of any one of the cases considered, that the decision of the President of the Senate should determine the result and give the Presidency to a candidate who would otherwise have been defeated, or throw the election into the House of Representatives, where the candidate who had been rejected by the people should be elected by the vote of the States, all can understand the imminent peril in which the Nation would be placed. By the twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses adopted in 1865, in the speaker's judgment the most dangerous contrivance to the peace of the Nation ever invented by Congress, it is provided, that whenever an Electoral vote is objected to, the Senate shall retire to its Chamber, and each House shall separately consider the objection, and the vote shall not be counted, unless the two Houses concur to that effect. If the two Houses disagree, the vote of the State is lost. This may result in a tie, or in the election of the candidate who would otherwise have been defeated, or in preventing either of the candidates from having a majority of all the votes, and thus throwing the election into the House of Representatives. Each House is to decide the question without debate, in a summary manner, without investigation and without adjournment. Here is powerful temptation for the House of Representatives by non-concurrence to throw the election into its own body, and thus perhaps secure the election of the candidate who might have been overwhelmingly beaten at the polls.

The two Houses may be under the control of different parties, as in 1857, led by politicians ambitious, exasperated, and thirsting for power, who are thus enabled, by a mere non-concurrence, to defeat an election by the people, and seize the administration of the Government into the hands of their party. He did not believe the Constitution conferred the power upon Congress to make the right of the people of a State to participate in a Presidential election to depend upon the contingency of an agreement of the two Houses on the settlement of an objection. The rule is an invitation to partisans to make captious and factious objections. It makes the concurrent action of the two Houses necessary when it should not be, and, to sum up its perilous absurdity, its monstrous illogic, its dangerous unconstitutionality, it places it in the power of the defeated party, which may have a majority in either House, to defeat an election by the people, and to take the chances of anarchy or of a victory, by throwing the election into the House of Representatives. But this extraordinary provision, by which either House is empowered to reject the vote of a State in the election of President, is created by a joint rule of the two Houses. The Constitution provides that each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, that is, the mode of conducting its business, and doing those things which, by the Constitution and laws, it has the right to do. But surely this clause does not give the two Houses power by joint rule to enable either House to disfranchise the States by rejecting their Electoral votes. The provisions of this rule to have any validity must be embraced in a law enacted, which has been submitted to the President for his approval, and even as a law, it would be a most fearful enactment on the statute-book, conferring, as it does, upon either House the power to block the wheels of Government and plunge the nation into anarchy. The proposition that Congress has power to sit as a canvassing board upon the Electoral votes of the States, admitting or rejecting them for reasons of its own, subverts the whole theory by which their appointment was conferred upon the States, makes Congress the judge of the election and qualifications of the President and Vice President, and by the operation of the twenty-second joint rule, gives that power to each House separately, as in the case of its own members. There is no such express power given to Congress in the Constitution, nor is it necessary to carry out any express power therein given, and its exercise would be in direct conflict with the known purposes of its framers to make the Executive and Legislative Departments as nearly independent of each other as possible. The theory of the Electoral College was that a body of men should be chosen for the express purpose of electing the President and Vice President, who would be distinguished by their eminent ability and wisdom, who would be independent of popular passion, who would not be influenced by tumult, cabal, or intrigue, and that in the choice of a President they would be left perfectly free to exercise their judgment in the selection of the proper person; in short, the idea was that a small body of select men could be more safely intrusted with the election of the President and Vice President than the whole body of the people. Now that Democracy is better understood, and popular government has been more thoroughly tested, we have learned that large electoral bodies can be more easily trusted than small ones; that while it may be possible to corrupt small bodies, it is impossible to corrupt large ones, and that the danger of tumult, which was ever present in the minds of the framers of the Constitution, arises chiefly from the exclusion of the masses from power, and conferring it upon a few.

That the candidates for Electors should be pledged in advance to vote for particular persons was not only not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, but was expressly excluded by their theory. They were to be independent, not influenced by previous committals or engagements, so that when they came together they could deliberate with perfect freedom for the best interests of the Republic. How completely this theory has been overturned by the practice of seventy years, it is unnecessary to recite. The Electoral Colleges have turned out to be wholly useless. Every reason given for their original establishment has absolutely failed in practice, but while they are powerless for good they may be potent for evil. In their election, errors may easily be committed, and in very may instances have been. While nobody would mistake the name of Grant or Greeley, changes in names on a long list of electors may occur from errors in printing or fraud, sufficient to reverse the vote of the State. The present electoral system circumscribes the power and rights of an individual voter and prevents him from voting for the men of his choice for President and Vice President,—unless there are enough of his way of thinking in the same State to meet in convention and nominate Electors to represent their views,—and the present requirement of the Constitution that the Electors shall meet the same day in their respective States and cast their votes, is liable to accident and interruption, as in Wisconsin in 1857. He would prefer that the President should be elected by the people as one community, giving the election to the man who received the highest number of votes, without regard to State lines or municipal divisions, so that the National character should be fully represented in one department of the Government.

But in assuming that the smaller States will not consent to an amendment by which the President would be elected by the people of the United States as one community, he believed they could have no objection to such change as would bring the election of President directly to the people of the several States, each State to be divided into as many districts as it has Senators and Representatives, each district to have one vote in the election of President and Vice President, and the vote of that district be counted in favor of the candidates for President and Vice President who receive the largest number of votes in it. This would still give to each State the same number of votes it now has in the election of President and Vice President, the votes, however, to be given directly for the candidates by the people without the intervention of Electors.

The speaker then argued the fairness of the proposed plan; the intrinsic injustice to the States of the present system, its peril to the country, and the opportunities it affords for corruption, cabal and intrigue, when an election is thrown into the House of Representatives. But it will be asked what is the remedy? He answered he would be glad if some means could be devised by which the nation could escape the danger of having the House of Representatives to elect President, in any case. But if such is to be the resort in case no candidate for the Presidency gets a majority of all votes, he would have both Houses of Congress meet in joint convention, and each Senator and Representative to have one vote. This would be in exact harmony with the principles upon which the election is now to be made by the people of several States. Under the new system which he proposed, the people of the several States shall vote directly for the President, each State to have as many districts and so many votes as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress, and why the same rule should not be preserved when the election is thrown into Congress it is hard to perceive.

His object was to point out to the Senate and country the dangers that lie in the pathway of the Nation; the contingencies, some of them not remote, but near and probable, which threaten the country with revolution, and the Government with destruction, and to urge that the path of duty is the path of safety; that now, in a time of political calm throughout the Nation, we should address ourselves to the removal of these perilous obstructions, that were hidden to the eyes of our fathers, but have been brought to our knowledge by observation and experience. And to sum up in recapitulation, I would say that if the system of Electoral Colleges is to be continued, some means should be devised by which the election of these Electors in the States may be contested, so that if it has been controlled by fraud or violence, or if there be two sets of Electors, each claiming the right to cast the vote of the State, there may be some machinery or tribunal provided, by which fraudulent returns could be set aside or corrected, and the contending claims of different sets of Electors be settled in advance of the time, when the vote is to be finally counted, and by which the President of the Senate may no longer be left to exercise the dangerous powers that seem to be placed in his hands by the Constitution or the two houses of Congress by the operation of the twenty-second Joint Rule. Patriotic men of all parties must rejoice that General Grant has been elected by so large a majority that the Electoral votes of Louisiana and Arkansas are unimportant to the result. For, without intending here to express any opinion in regard to those States, I must be permitted to say that they are surrounded by such circumstances and attended with so much doubt in the public mind, that the peace of the nation would be imperilled if the result of the Presidential election was to be determined by them. The plan of dispensing with the Electoral College and electing the President directly by the vote of the whole country as one community, or by dividing the States up into districts, seems to me to be a remedy for many of the evils and dangers to which I have referred, but even then some tribunal should be appointed to settle contested and doubtful results in districts or at disputed points, and this tribunal should be removed as far as possible from the control of excited parties. This naturally suggests the Supreme Court of the United States or the Circuit and District Judges of the Courts of the United States for such tribunal. Whatever tribunal might be created would require much consideration in regard to details and the method of operation, into which it is not important that I should now attempt to enter. The injustice and danger of another election of President by the House of Representatives, voting by States, are so glaring, that it seems to me Congress should never rest until it has constitutionally presented to the several States for their adoption some plan by which it may hereafter be avoided. I have therefore proposed that the Committee shall take the whole subject into consideration, with leave to sit during the vacation, and report to the next session of Congress the result of their deliberation, and to bring forward such measures as may be deemed necessary, whether in the forms of statutes or amendments, to the Constitution of the United States.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morton's remarks, Mr. TRUMBULL spoke briefly, agreeing with Mr. Morton as to some of the defects and dangers of the existing Electoral system, but dissenting from some of his views as to the proper remedy.

The founders of our Government, he said, intended to establish, not a pure democracy, but a Republic. It was not intended that the majority should have all the power, and to put the Government upon that basis would be to change our form of government, and prepare the way for democracy.

THE MINTS AND COINAGE.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to revise and amend the laws relating to the mints, assay office, and coinage of the United States, which was amended and passed.

THE TEN-SLOOP BILL.

On motion of Mr. CRAGIN, the bill to provide for building additional sloops-of-war was taken up, and, pending action upon it, the Senate

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A large number of bills of a private character were reported from the Committee on Claims and disposed of.

RAILROAD LANDS.

A discussion took place, and a good deal of opposition was elicited on the Senate bill taken from the Speaker's table to grant a title to certain lands in the State of Iowa. It confirms certain railroad lands to the Mississippi & Missouri, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Companies.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—ayes, 82; nays, 97.

The main question was then ordered—ayes, 88; nays, 88, but before coming to a final vote, the House

Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18—1 a. m.—Probabilities—In the New England and Middle States a rising barometer, low temperature, brisk and fresh northerly to northwesterly winds, and generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, winds shifting to northwesterly and northeasterly, with rising barometer, lower temperature, and very generally clear weather. From the Gulf to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes, northwesterly to northeasterly winds and generally clear, cold weather.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The weather, at 10 o'clock, is cloudy; thermometer 16; growing colder slowly; snow falling occasionally.

MADISON, Jan. 17.—The mercury was 10 deg. below this morning, and 5 deg. above at sunset.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—There was a rather dense fog this morning, rendering ferry navigation tedious and dangerous.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 17.—The weather has grown colder since last report. Mercury 25 deg. above at noon.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The weather is clear and cold. Mercury at zero at daylight.

DUBUQUE Jan. 17.—The weather here is clear and very cold.

DES MOINES, Jan. 17.—Sixteen degrees below zero at 7 o'clock this morning. Weather clear.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D. D., associate editor of the *Independent*, died in Brooklyn, last evening, from apoplexy, while at the residence of his son.

The Rev. J. D. L. Zuder, M. D., editor of the French Almanac, and a minister of the Congregational Church, died yesterday in Brooklyn.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—The wife of R. A. D. Wilbanks, Clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court for the Southern Grand Division, died, on Tuesday, at her residence at Mt. Vernon, Ill. She was a daughter of ex-Governor Anderson.

DETROIT, Jan. 17.—John Mangold, a leading citizen of Grand Rapids, Mich., died this morning.

Bricklayers' Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—The Bricklayers' National Convention adjourned to-day after electing officers for the ensuing year, as follows: James T. Kirby, of Baltimore, President; James G. Hall, of St. Louis, Vice President; N. B. Perfley, of Cincinnati, Secretary; Thomas H. Kelley, of Cohoes, N. Y., Assistant Secretary; James Alby, Albany, N. Y., Treasurer. The charter granted to the Canada Union since the last Convention was revoked, by a vote of 37 to 29.

MRS. TUCKER'S RELIEF.

Why She Wants $20,000 Damages for Those Reclaimed Articles.

Further Particulars of the Aid Society's Raid on Her House.

Testimony of Plaintiff's Interesting Daughters.

Evidence for the Defence to be Put in on Monday.

The hearing of the case of Mrs. Tucker against the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, was resumed yesterday in Judge Tree's Court. The suit is for damages, estimated at $20,000, for the forcible entry and taking from the lady's house, certain articles given by the Society to the family. As it did not appear from the testimony that the aggregate value of the goods in question exceeded $100, the amount claimed must be considered in the light of a moral compensation for injury to character and reputation. The female branch of the family of Mrs. Tucker was fully represented by several blooming scions, all seemingly suffering from a plethora of good health, and a lively—although spasmodic—flow of animal spirits. The plaintiff, beside these near relatives, was supported, metaphorically, by several handsome ladies, although the number was not large. None of the gentler sex were to be seen outside the bar. The attendance of the male gender was good, both before and after the recess, a large majority of the males being adolescent. The plaintiff was represented by her counsel, Judge Norton and Lyle King, the latter extracting from the witnesses a minimum of truth with a maximum of questions. Sidney Smith appeared for the defendants. The gentlemen representing the Relief and Aid Society, at whom the suit was directly aimed, are, T. M. Avery, D. L. Druliner, T. W. Harvey, and J. A. Lambert. All of these were present except Mr. Avery, who is in Florida recuperating. The son of Mrs. Tucker, mentioned in the testimony, is in California, seeking the benefit of the mild and invigorating air of the Pacific slope for a pulmonary complaint, the means not having been furnished by the Relief Society. The first few moments after the "Hear ye! hear ye!" were occupied by Judge Tree in deciding whether two gentlemen who owned lots not far from the Calumet swamps were competent to go upon somebody's bond in some case whose name was inaudible to the spectators. The Judge seemed skeptical, but finally decided the combined owners of the remote real estate to be sufficient surety, after which the case was resumed for the plaintiff.

TESTIMONY OF MISS HERNE.

Miss Julia Herne was the first witness called. She was a friend of the family, and was present at the time of the first siezure of relief articles. There were three men who came, Mr. Druliner, an expressman, and a policeman. Miss Blanche Tucker, Miss Fannie Tucker, Miss Minnie Tucker, and the sick son were at home at the time. Mrs. Tucker came home with them. Saw the things carried out, but did not hear the gentlemen say anything. All that witness saw occurred in the basement; had no recollection of what occurred up stairs. Thought the parties were in the house about ten or fifteen minutes. Did not hear Mr. Tucker say anything to them, but she said to witness that she should have to go to jail if she didn't give up those things. The stove taken was a very large one. Saw the men also take some chairs. Dr. Peck came to the house soon afterwards. Thought that Mrs. Tucker went away about the same time. Mr. Druliner went, but could not tell whether she went with him in a buggy.

TESTIMONY OF MISS TUCKER.

Miss Blanche Tucker was next called. She was neatly dressed in black, with blue gloves, pretty blue *fichu*, and jaunty hat relieved with the same color. Her manner was tolerably composed, but she gave her testimony with a good deal of energy, and now and then a faint show of excitement. The memory of the wrongs to the family seemed still to burn within her. She was in the kitchen at the time the excitement commenced, using the large cooking stove spoken of by Miss Herne. Remembered looking up and seeing her mother coming toward her in a very excited manner, followed by two gentlemen she had never seen before, and a policeman. One of the gentlemen had a paper or book in his hand, and, of course, she turned round to notice the intrusion, and see what caused the noise. Mother said, in a very agonized tone, that they had come to take the things that were given her. I immediately stepped up and said they should not take a single thing in our house. The gentleman who had the book utterly disdained to notice witness, but deliberately commenced to read off the articles down on the bill. Witness said, "You can't take these things,—what's your authority?" The man paid no attention to the question. Mother turned and said, "Do you wish me to go to jail?" Of course was surprised and terrified. Didn't remember what mother said further than that. The man went on to read the list, and it included one of the skirts witness had on. Went upstairs and took off the skirt. Do not remember what color it was; merely remember taking it off. Remember; the stove was very hot; had been baking; had made some pies; took one of them out of the oven and put it on the table; don't remember whether removed the other pies or not; don't remember what kind of pies they were; was too busy about the stove to remember particulars; mother was going away with the men; said to mother, "You are not going in the buggy with those men, are you?" The man kept saying, "Hurry up, hurry up, we haven't much time;" one of the gentlemen spoke in an insulting manner about witness taking music lessons; said she was taking music lessons and was glad to get a chance; the things taken were a cooking stove, two bedsteads, four chairs, and some cloth—some flannel; think they carried off the skirt, but don't know. Was very much touched at the time, and seemed to work myself up into a sort of rage. Was very much frightened for fear mother would have to go to jail that night. Thought the men must have been in the house half an hour. Miss Julia Herne was there; Dr. Peck came soon afterwards. Didn't remain at home that night; was very sick, and there was no place to sleep. Went to Mrs. Reynold's to stay. Thought that there was one bedstead left in the house, with partial covering on it, and a mattress. There was a small table left up stairs, a little stove, and a rocking chair, and a table in the dining-room.

In answer to questions: Don't know that we had anything in the house to eat after the visit of the gentlemen; mother had gone to get some money to buy some coal. We had no stove to cook anything, and very little coal. Had nothing to eat over Sunday, except what was provided by the neighbors. Didn't remain long without relief, as our friends brought us something.

Q. (By Mr. King)—What articles did they bring you immediately after the raid on the house? A.—I think some cold meat, some bread and butter, and some cake.

Q.—I didn't mean that. A.—Oh, excuse me; I thought that was what you meant.

Cross-examination—By Mr. Smith: Am a daughter of the plaintiff. Am a singer—a public singer. Have been so engaged only since the fire. Have sung in church, and have assisted at church concerts, society concerts, and have sung in opera. Was at home at the time the things were taken, and was in very poor health. Had a bad cold. Have no recollection of the man coming in at the front door.

Q.—I understood you to say that you became very angry? A.—Yes, sir, after I saw the manner in which my mother was treated.

Q.—How long did you remain in that state of mind? A.—Not very long.

Q.—About how long? A.—Perhaps ten minutes. [Laughter.]

Q.—You say that one of the parties alluded insultingly to the fact that you were taking music lessons? A.—Yes, sir. I think it was the person I have since heard called Mr. Druliner.

Q.—Is this the gentleman? A.—I think so; it looks like him. I cannot swear to him.

Q.—And you thought it was an insult for him to speak to you about taking music lessons? A.—I thought so at that time.

Q.—How did he know that you were taking music lessons? A.—I never met him until that time. That's what I wondered at.

Q.—Did you ask him? A.—I told him I was taking music lessons, and that the means were furnished by friends.

Q.—You were not angry at that time? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You hadn't got your anger up then? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Your passion rose afterwards? A.—Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF MISS M. TUCKER.

Miss Minnie Tucker was called. She is a younger sister of Miss Blanche, more plainly dressed, but scarcely less self-reliant. She described the occurrences in the basement as seen by the other witnesses. Saw the men in the buggy stop at the door, and try to get into the basement. It was stormy, and the basement door was kept locked. Not being able to get into the basement, they went up stairs, and came down through the house. The policeman stood in the lower hall, near the door. Saw Mr. Druliner with the paper in his hand, and heard him call for the things. He said he wanted the things obtained from the Relief and Aid Society. When they came the second time Mr. Lambert was with them. He said they were acting by Mr. T. M. Avery's authority. My brother told them they had no authority to search the house, and Mr. Lambert said that my brother had no business to be saying anything about it. Mr. Geib, Miss Barclay, and Mr. Hoyt, came afterward with clothing and provisions. The men were down stairs when these persons came. There were no chairs for anybody to sit down in. Lambert had been called Lowry before. Mr. Hoyt asked Mr. Lambert his name. Mr. Lambert refused to give it. Mr. Hoyt said he was not ashamed of his name, and he didn't see why the gentleman should be ashamed of his. Miss Barclay said she knew who Mr. Lambert was; then Mr. Lambert handed a card with his name and initials on it. Mr. Druliner acted very impatient to get the things out and go. The second time Druliner did not say much. Lambert did most of the talking. The last time they took away three shawls. The skirt was given up on the first occasion, but didn't know whether it was taken away or not. The skirt was a white cotton-flannel, made of common, cheap goods. The bedsteads taken were the cheapest kind given out. The mattresses were very poor indeed, and didn't make any kind of a bed unless two of them were put on. The men left one bedstead, two camp-chairs, a table, and a rocking-chair.

Cross-examined: The second time only Mr. Lambert came. The policeman stood right beside the hall door. He came no further into the house than that. The bed-spreads were up stairs in the next story above the basement. The family didn't assist in taking things out. Saw Mr. Lambert's card and read it. It read, "Colonel Lambert, Attorney at-Law," and the initials "C. L." were on it. There was no doubt whatever about that. Brother said that all he wanted was to get well, so that he could horse-whip the man who had so insulted his mother. Mr. Lambert said he was the man who had talked with mother, and he had not insulted her at all.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HOYT.

Mr. Hoyt sworn: Was present at the second visit of the relief men. Mrs. Tucker and the family appeared to be in great trouble. Saw three shawls brought down and given up. Mrs. Tucker seemed to wish to satisfy the men. Advised her not to submit to having the things taken out, but she seemed to think it was best. She said if the things were given up there would be no question about the matter further. The night on which witness was there was one of the most inclement nights of the season.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GEIB.

Mr. Geib, sworn for the plaintiff: Was at Mrs. Tucker's on the occasion of Lambert's coming there. Family appeared to be very much disturbed. Mr. Lambert said he was there by the authority of T. M. Avery. Told him that if that was all the authority he had, they could be excused. Mrs. Tucker seemed willing that they should search, and it was permitted. The house was very bare, scarcely any furniture in it. The son appeared to be quite sick, was pale and emaciated. Went with Miss Barclay to carry supplies for the family. Witness described the identification of Lambert. The night was very much like last night.

Cross-examined: The men said they were there to search the house, and get all the goods given by the Relief Society. They wanted to search the house. The young men objected, and Mrs. Tucker appeared willing. Could not say that the men insisted upon the search; that was an inference.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. WILKIE.

Mrs. F. B. Wilkie, sworn: Live in the city. Wife of Wilkie, of the *Times*. Was not present on either occasion when Druliner or Lambert visited the house. Was in the house after the first Saturday night; think about a week afterwards.

Witness dismissed, because not needed, except in the way of rebuttal.

TESTIMONY OF DR. PECK.

Dr. Peck, sworn for plaintiff: Is acquainted with Mrs. Tucker; knew her last December, and was present when the goods were taken from her house. Went at the time on a professional visit. Mrs. Tucker's son was sick of hemorrhage of the lungs, to which he was subject. Coming to the house, found some strangers there. Had been visiting the patient perhaps a month. Saw the men carrying out furniture, and putting it into an express-wagon. A policeman was walking about the place. Didn't know any of the men; should not know them now. Don't know what was taken out. Mrs. Tucker told witness that the men came from the Relief Society, and were taking back the things they gave her. She complained of their conduct, and seemed much agitated. She said she had been charged with obtaining a large number of articles from the Society, and had been obliged to give them up under threats of going to jail. The family were much agitated, excited, and alarmed. None of the family were in very good health, and the oldest daughter was quite unwell. The day was very cold. Was uncertain about the thermometer, but felt very cold riding. Saw a bedstead, mattress, and a table taken out. The effect on the sick young man was injurious. He had, in opinion of witness, another hemorrhage in consequence of it. Was there two or three times the next week. The family were very destitute of household furniture afterwards, especially means of sleeping.

Cross-examined: The sick young man was not in bed that afternoon. Thought he was standing by a grate in the dining-room.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WILLIAMS.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor of the church at the corner of Morgan and Indiana streets, sworn: Was Superintendent of the Third Division of the relief work on Madison street. Was at the barracks during the Saturday of the controversy. Did not hear all the conversation. It was between Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Druliner. Neither Mr. Avery nor Mr. Harvey was present.

Cross-examined: Saw the parties talking, but didn't hear much of the discussion. [Witness explained how the offices were constructed, and reasons for not hearing better.] Heard the last part of the talk. It was in regard to the signature. Wanted to see what the facts were. She came into my office wringing her hands, and in great trouble, and wanted to know whether she had better sign the paper. Advised her to sign it, and she did so. Told her if she were wronged the officers of the Society would see her righted.

[The paper in question was a disclaimer of ownership of all goods obtained from the Relief Society, whether at Norwood, in this State, or in the hands of friends, and also abandoning all claims to certain other specified articles.]

TESTIMONY OF MR. BLACKMAN.

Mr. Blackman sworn: Had been in the employ of the Relief Society as a detective, and had talked with Druliner at different times about the good work that had been done in the Tucker business.

The prosecution resting at this point, Mr. Smith moved a *nol. pros.* in the case of Mr. Harvey, the testimony failing to connect him in any way with the case.

Attorneys for plaintiff asked, and were granted, permission to call a witness, already supposnaed, who had seen Mr. Harvey when the paper was being discussed and signed by Mrs. Tucker.

The witness not being able to be produced immediately, the Court adjourned until Monday.

Jayne's Expectorant.

In February last a son of mine, aged 17 years, was attacked with pleurisy. His breathing was laborious, a racking, painful cough developed itself, and he complained of severe pain extending from the arm-pit to the waist on the right side. As the readiest remedy within reach, I immediately administered nearly three tablespoonsful of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and applied Jayne's Liniment over all the parts affected, covering him up warmly in bed. In 15 minutes he vomited, and was afterward easy for two hours. The pain in the side returning, I gave him a smaller dose of the Expectorant, and again used the Liniment, which afforded him instant relief. On the morning of the 14th he was decidedly better, raising considerable phlegm, with blood. Continuing with the Expectorant, the disease was entirely broken up in a day or two, and he was able to go about as usual. Knowing how prevalent and how often fatal these attacks of pleurisy, and similar lung complaints are during the winter in this section of the country, I gladly make known these facts, and at the same time express my entire confidence in the virtue of the remedies mentioned.—*E. C. G. Nickens, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Elkin, Pulaski Co., Ill.*

—A French chemist has discovered a brilliant method of making diamonds by extracting the color from other precious stones.

THE FARMERS.

Closing Proceedings of the Convention at Bloomington.

Resolutions and Speeches on the Railroad and Other Questions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 16, 1873.

The Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Bloomington, spoke as follows on

THE DIFFERENT RAILWAY SYSTEMS AND THEIR WORKINGS.

In view of the fact that others are to be heard on the abuses and the methods of reforming railway management, I shall devote the few words I have to say to a brief statement of the case.

The railway systems of the world are the growth of the present century, and mainly the product of the last fifty years of our modern civilization. They now extend from far-off Japan and Australia, through Asia, Africa, Europe, and North and South America; and their tracks, ranged in line, would put a six-fold iron girdle round the globe.

These systems have grown up under various Governmental provisions, and may be classed as follows:

1. Roads built, owned, and managed by Government; as in the case of Russia and other despotic countries.

2. Roads partly built and controlled by Government, so that private and Government enterprise compete on parallel lines; as in the case of Belgium.

3. Roads built on guarantees and subsidies offered by Government to private companies; as in France, Austria, India, and our own Pacific and Illinois Central Roads.

4. Roads built under charters granted by Government to private companies; under which class come the British and American railroads, with this important difference: that the British charter is granted by act of Parliament, the supreme and irrevocable law of the State; whilst the American railway charters are the grants of State Legislatures, and subject to the limitations of State and Federal Constitutions and of Congressional enactment.

It will be perceived that races have followed their instincts. Autocratic and centralized Governments can conceive no better method of doing anything than to make it a Governmental function; democratic and localized Governments are jealous of Government's engaging in such enterprises, and have a great faith in competition between private enterprises as a regulating power; and so English and American law-makers, ignoring the famous dictum of Robert Stephenson, that "Where combination is practicable, competition is impossible," have, with some few exceptions, given private Railway Companies charters without limitation, except that imposed by the common law upon common carriers.

Let us examine now, briefly, the results of these different systems, so far as we have the facts:

A writer in the *British Quarterly* for October, 1872, gives the rates of fares on Prussian railroads as about 3 cents per mile for first-class, about 2¼ cents for second-class, 1½ cents for third-class, and about 8 mills for fourth-class trains. In Austria and France, the rates are somewhat higher,—the maximum being 3 cents and 7 mills, and the minimum 1 cent and 9 mills per mile. Belgium fares are 2 cents, 1½ cents, and 1 cent per mile for first, second, and third-class. This is on railroads whose cost of construction, according to Poor, ranges from $74,000 to $158,000 per mile; whilst the average cost of those in the United States is $44,000, or not more than one-third the cost. I have not the exact figures, but we know that very low freight charges are made in these same countries, in all of which the National Administration directly or indirectly controls the rates.

In England, on the other hand, where Government control is waived, the average passenger-rates, as the same writer informs us, are 4½ cents, 3 cents, and 2 cents per mile for the three classes of passenger trains; and the freight rates, although the average charge cannot be given, are evidently far in excess of, perhaps double, those upon the Continent. In addition to this, there is a "terminal charge" of not less than 25 cents, and as high as $4 per ton, for caring for and delivering goods. Yet coal was carried without loss, at a cost to the Railroad Company of less than 3 mills per ton per mile, and passengers were carried in certain cases at from ⅙ to ⅓ of a cent per mile, without any, or at most ⅙ per cent, diminution in the dividends of the Companies; showing that the high rates for freight and passengers ordinarily charged by the British railways are not required as a matter of policy on the part of the Railway Companies, whilst they prevent the cheapest and most general service of the public.

Coming now to the United States, and our own State of Illinois, in which the English system, with more liberality and opportunity for competition, has been adopted, we find, indeed, what is an advantage in this system: a very energetic prosecution of railway enterprises. Illinois, that in 1850 had 111 miles of railway, had 2,790 in 1860, 4,450 in 1870, and now, according to Governor Palmer's late message, more than 6,000 miles in the beginning of 1873, or a mile of railway to every 200 inhabitants, and 4 miles of railway for every township in the State. We certainly cannot complain that we are not tolerably well provided with railway facilities. Few States of the Union can make a better showing; and, looking at the fact that, whilst the charges of tonnage by wagon roads has been calculated at 26 cents per mile, and by canals 8 cents per mile, it has been reduced to 2⅜ cents per mile on railways,—using English figures,—we have doubtless done much to improve our condition.

But look at facts like these, and tell me what they mean: In 1853, the three railways in operation in Illinois—the Sangamon & Morgan, Chicago & Mississippi, and Galena & Chicago Union—charged 3½ cents per mile for passengers. In 1859, six years later, the same was the average charge on ten different roads. In 1865, six years later, the average rate on seven different roads whose rates was given are 3 2-7 cents per mile; and in 1871, six years later, on eight different railways converging at St. Louis, it was 4 1-5 cents per mile. Thus, in the period of eighteen years, during which our population trebled, and our products and travel increased in a far greater ratio, in face of a supposed active competition and wonderful increase in business, our rate of passenger fares increased 40 per cent.

But the passenger traffic of our railways makes only a small part of its gross earnings. Taking the gross earnings of eight of our principal railways for 1869, I find that the passenger earnings were as low as 19 per cent of the gross earnings on the Illinois Central, and as high as 40 per cent on the Ohio & Mississippi. The average was 27 per cent. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission also made it 27 per cent by their annual report; 6 per cent comes from other sources, and 67 per cent, or two-thirds of the whole amount earned, is from freight earnings. Their late report gives 23 per cent for passenger, 70 for freight, and 7 for miscellaneous earnings.

I have not the information in relation to the increase in charges for freight similar to that furnished by our old railway guides in relation to fares; but we know there has been, in face of supposed competition and increasing business, a fluctuating, but increasing, rate of charges.

In 1871, the whole freights on three of the roads leading westward from Chicago averaged 2 cents and 6 mills per ton per mile: whereas, in 1856, we were charged on freights shipped from the South northward, as I remember, not exceeding 1 cent and 5 mills per ton per mile. Freights have increased, even upon thoroughfares and competing lines, from 50 to 100 per cent above the rates of fifteen and twenty years ago. A correspondent of the *State Register*, at Springfield, stated, a few weeks since, that corn worth 65 cents in New York City was obliged to pay 42 cents freights to reach the seaboard, leaving a balance of 23 cents to pay for production and shipment. Mr. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y., shows that, for the last five years, it has cost the shipper, producer, and consumer, 31 cents to send a bushel of grain from Chicago, and 37 cents from St. Louis, to New York; whereas the actual cost to the Transportation Company might be, and perhaps is, as low as 6 cents per bushel. In Iowa, we are told on distinguished authority that it costs five bushels of corn to send one to the seaboard. Thus it would seem that, even upon through shipments, where the competition of rival lines might be expected to work a legitimate result, competition does not give an entire or satisfactory relief.

I need only allude to what will be spoken of more at length by others: the abuses growing out of the isolated and dependent position of communities and towns that have but a single railroad, and no river or other convenient outlet. Here, clearly, competition and private enterprise do not afford cheap and equitable means of transport. I need only allude to the Express Companies and the Freight Lines, that do, at increased expense to the public, the proper work of the Railway Company. I only remind you of well-known facts when I state that a large part of the capital invested in these railroads was paid as original stock or bonuses by the citizens of Illinois, and yet to-day is in the hands of men who have rendered no adequate consideration therefor, yet claim dividends and earnings upon capital they have never invested in the roads.

Looking at all these facts, and at others not in the line of my present argument, I cannot pronounce the railway system of England and America a success. I see the necessity of the recognition of the truth, long ago enunciated by John Stuart Mill, that roads, canals, and railways, as well as gas and water companies, "are always in a great degree practical monopolies, and a Government which concedes such monopoly to a private company does much the same thing as if it allowed an individual or an association to levy any tax they choose for their own benefit on all the malt produced in the country, or on all the cotton imported into it."

It is a mistake we have made, and we must correct it. What is the most feasible manner of controlling the power we have evoked? is the proper subject for the deliberation of this Convention. It may be direct regulation by act of our General Assembly. It may be by the condemnation of the franchises that have been abused, and perhaps forfeited. It may be enforcing the principle of our State Constitution, and making the railroads of the State in fact what they are in theory,—public highways. It may be National legislation under the constitutional power to regulate commerce among the several States, or other power, if amendment be necessary, so that the vast combinations of lines that already more than half span the Continent shall be made subject to one general and equitable law of freight and passenger rates. It may be by building or condemning National railways that shall traverse the Continent north and south, east and west, and, running with fixed rates, compel the private companies to reasonable rates. It may be one or many of these. But that relief must be had, is certain. If Legislation, nor Courts, nor Executives can furnish it, the People themselves can and will. But I believe, and maintain, that there is an adequate remedy in all; and that we only need to insist and require that our officers do their duty. The unjust Judge who decides that the people have no rights that the railroad corporations are bound to respect should be retired to private life. The legislative railway attorney should be excused from farther service. It is certain that all who falter or fear must make way for better men, and our Courts, our Legislatures, and our Executive officers required to be a unit in making railway corporations what they were intended to be,—the servants of the public, doing fair work for fair pay.

SPEECH OF M. C. LAWRENCE, OF WARREN COUNTY.

The Government had its three grand divisions: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. The Legislature made the statute law, and the Courts defined the common law. What the common law was on the subject of contracts was defined by a long series of decisions. The railroads were created by the Legislature, which could give no more powers than it itself had. In the old Constitution, the power of the Legislature in granting charters was not limited, and all the old roads had charters granted some time ago, and which left the regulation of charges to the roads. Their avarice had grown by what it fed on, and they had gone on to water stock and increase rates till it could not be borne. The people had tried to get legislative protection by regulating passenger fares and discriminating rates. General McNulta had stated that the last provision added nothing to the rights of the people, for, as common carriers, the roads were required to do what the law required them to. The Federal Constitution provided no State should pass any law impairing a contract, and the Courts had held a railroad charter was a contract. The question was, not to say what ought to be, but see what could be done, acting as business men. The Federal Courts, up to this time, had sustained these corporations. If the Legislature interfered with the charters, was it not a violation of the contract and opposed to the United States Constitution? If the Legislature could reduce the railroad rates at all, could they not cut them down to nothing? Many lawyers had said they saw nothing to lead them to hope that the Supreme Court would change its position. It was the duty of the Judge to administer the law as it was, and not make it. They could not, and should not, hand over to the Judiciary the law-making power. They could not transfer legislative powers to a different branch of the Government. Time was now of great importance. They paid twenty millions too much in freights or produce, &c. If they stuck to the legislative remedy, it would be protracted for years, and in five years they would have paid a hundred millions. If there was a speedy method of getting out of trouble, had they not better adopt it? His idea was somewhat like Governor Palmer's. The State had the right of eminent domain, to condemn anything that was necessary to the State. It could say to any railroad that it was oppressing the people, and that it would take its property after it had been valued in some proper way, and then become the owner of the road. The debt could not be increased, except by popular consent. The people might vote whether the State should issue bonds to buy the roads. If authorized, the Legislature would provide for their issuance. The roads would then return to the State a liberal revenue. It could sell them out, or use them itself, as New York did the Erie Canal. It would probably be better to sell them to Companies which would be bound by the new Constitution. That plan, he believed, could be carried out in a couple of years. It had also been suggested that a great central freight line be built across the State, with lateral lines. It would be hard to get the people to decide where they should be located, since all would want to be near them. It would be expensive as well as difficult, and, when it was done, it would be hard for it to compete with existing and well-planned roads. He objected to it in every respect, not least because they would have to go to Congress and get a charter from men so many of whom were corrupt. Besides, the tendency to concentration and imperialism had gone far enough. The President and Senate, regardless of politics, made a corporation whose views never changed. He did not want to say to them that Illinois was not able to protect itself. The people had the power, and they should put in motion measures which would relieve them, in case they could not get relief by legislative enactments. It looked badly to go into debt again; but the State got a fair equivalent for all it bought. There was no question as to the power, and it did not take so much time.

SPEECH OF COLONEL J. H. ROWELL, OF M'LEAN COUNTY.

The remedy for their troubles was in the Legislatures, the State Courts, the Federal Courts, and Congress. The only safe road was through a lawsuit. When he began to investigate the law-points, it was since it was his duty, and, at the beginning, he got scared. But, having gotten into it, he got interested, and proposed to stay in the fight. The road to success was straight, but hard. Every pass was guarded by railroad lawyers, and employes, all organized and shrewd. They found their way into Conventions, and tried to control everything. The only way to meet this army was to raise another. If State legislation and Federal legislation on railroads was upheld by the Courts, that ended the fight. The power of the people to regulate charges, if sustained by the Courts, settled the matter. The politicians would pass the law if demanded. But a law soon became a dead letter when fought by a strong organization, unless a powerful organization fought for it. Any good law would soon go down unless supported by public sentiment. Hence the necessity for organization now. The Legislature could pass the needed law, and the Courts would sustain it as being within the legitimate sphere of the Legislature. The trouble was, that Congress had quietly accepted the railroad view, and taken it for granted that there must be great legal changes before the law could stand. Without any investigation, the lawyers took this for granted; and, of course, the people took the same view. There was a general feeling that the people would be beat. He challenged any railroad lawyer to find any authority anywhere that State Legislatures could not control freight tariffs. On the contrary, similar points had been decided in harmony with his views. But, at common law, this was not so. In England it had been decided that discrimination was between people in the same town, and not different towns. A statute was required there. The real principle in the McLean case was not whether there was a common law remedy, but whether the Legislature could control rates. The roads claimed that every private charter was a contract, to be amended only by common consent. The moment the charter was accepted, the corporators obtained vested rights. Among them was the right to charge such rates as they pleased, so long as they were reasonable; but they denied the power of the Legislature to decide what was reasonable; that was for the Courts. That helped the people very little, and left the matter entirely in the hands of the railroads. It would be hard for any State's Attorney to prove anything, and freight charges could never be shown to be unreasonable. That claim was based upon the Dartmouth College case, in which certain principles were laid down; but the trouble was, Mr. Webster's speech was taken as the decision. The speaker held, nevertheless, that the Legislature could fix rates, and the Courts uphold the law. Everything in which the community at large was interested, and which required forced obedience, was a legitimate Governmental object. Where did railroads belong? Were they not of general interest? They were not matters of general consent. Any agency employed to carry out a public purpose was a public agent. A railroad was a public political agent. If not, where did it get its power to condemn lands, and why did the Courts enforce the payments of municipal subscriptions? They were public highways, and their corporators administered a public trust. They were political officers, like Sheriffs; paid, like them, by fees; and could be controlled by the Legislature when it saw fit. So what was the need of building more roads, when the people owned the existing ones? Everything belonged to the State, the corporators simply having a right to perpetually execute a trust. The State owned the road, and the corporators had a qualified property. While they obeyed the law, the Legislature could not touch them. They had a right to be the perpetual officers of the State, so long as they acted according to law. The Legislature fixed the rates, as it did interest rates, or ferry or mill rates. It could fix lawyers' fees. At present there was no law fixing freight rates,—simply one against discrimination. That was being tested now, and he did not fear the result. They should also ask the Legislature for a Railroad Bureau, to have a general supervision of the entire matter, for in that way alone could the laws be enforced. It was an unequal fight as between a private individual and the railroad organization. The State must take the matter in hand, and the penalty for deliberate violation should be forfeiture,—nothing less. All would feel that Courts moved slowly; but, when public opinion was fixed, they never failed to give it the voice of authority. With the producers organized and understood, it would not be long before there was an end of the great monopoly.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock.

The Central Committee was authorized to fill vacancies in the list of Vice Presidencies.

Mr. Ferris, of Union County, resigned as Vice President in the Eighteenth District.

The credentials of some more delegates were handed in.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend to our Legislature the enactment of a law making it a misdemeanor for any county or State officer to accept a free pass from any railroad while holding office.

Resolved, That we view with favor the opening of feasible water-communications; and all propositions to so improve and enlarge the great water-lines of the lakes and the St. Lawrence as to practically bring tide-water to Chicago, and the further proposition of completing the Illinois River Improvement, and the extension of the Canal to Rock Island, so as to connect the vast interior river system with the ocean commerce at our great commercial city, meet our appropriation.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that, in the appointment of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, at least one of the members of that Commission should be a man whose business, interests, sympathies, and knowledge of the experiences and wants of the farmer class, should fairly constitute him a representative man of that class; and that he shall be so recommended by them.

Resolved, That, in order to accomplish the ends arrived at by this Convention, we earnestly recommend the organization of the farmers throughout the State into Clubs, Granges, and Patrons of Husbandry.

Resolutions were also presented thanking the Board of Trade of Bloomington for their courtesy, and thanking the hotels and citizens generally.

The resolutions were adopted.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That this Convention appoint Captain J. H. Rowell and R. W. Benjamin to proceed immediately to our Legislature and procure an act condemning all railroads that are running in violation of the law; and we further recommend that a Commission be appointed to take charge of such road or roads, and run them in compliance with the law.

Mr. Dillon, of McLean, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention hail with joy and pleasure the late action taken by Representatives in Congress Shellabarger, of Ohio, and Hawley, of Illinois, as the harbinger of better things to come.

Attention had been called to the discriminations practised near Decatur, in order to prevent the shipment of produce east on the Wabash Road. Senator Fuller offered a bill fixing passenger rates at 2 cents a mile, which was vetoed. Senator McNulta, at the same session, offered a bill providing that freight rates should be reasonable and uniform. It received in the Senate only 11 votes. Finally the bill was passed, strong in some points, but weak in others. When the Legislature met in 1871, it was under a new Constitution, which required railroad legislation. That Legislature, and the present one, were with them, and it was not necessary to dispense with the Supreme Court. In 1871, a bill was passed creating Railroad Commissioners, who, it was believed, would enforce the laws; but he had been disappointed, though he found no fault with Colonel Morgan. After they were appointed, they had gone to the Attorney General to get an opinion on the law, while it was the desire of the Legislature that he should have nothing to do with it. Mr. Bushnell said the law was defective. The Legislature had not intended any lawyer to pass the law. One case had been settled in McLean County, and that would not be finally decided until 1876. What would they do? By the law of 1869, any railroad officer collecting unjust rates was liable to indictment for a misdemeanor. When they got a new Board, with Colonel Morgan at the head, he hoped they would try all remedies. The people must organize and, if the railroads harassed them, they must harass the railroads. The people were to blame that the laws were not enforced. When Judge Tipton's decision was affirmed, the people had gained something, but not all. It must be decided that the roads were mere trustees of the public. Under the new Constitution there was one bill introduced on the freight question by Mr. Vaughan, of Knox. It was carefully drawn, but lacked three votes of a passage in the Senate. He thought the people had an ample remedy; it was simply to enforce the law. If defective, the Legislature would remedy it. If the Supreme Court upheld both Tipton and Wood,—and it might do both, for there was no conflict between the two,—still no one could doubt but that the sovereign power which existed in the people still remained there. They could take one of these railroads by condemning it. The railroad was as much a highway as a turnpike. If there was any obstruction in the running of a road, condemn it, and then tender it to the Company under the new law. He did not believe in the building a new road; it was better to take one already built. That law which allowed a railroad to take the land of a citizen allowed the citizen to take the property of the road. It would come easy after one or two roads had been taken. Of course they would be paid for them. He did not think there was any necessity for this grand new railway. Illinois had a Judiciary that was unquestioned; the Legislature was ready to serve the people; and all they had to do was to work themselves. There was a remedy against discrimination by the common law, but it was inadequate. The farmers ought to encourage the improvement of the Illinois and other rivers. If the upper rivers were improved, Congress would improve the lower ones. No matter how low the railroads put the rates, the rivers could compete with them. Some people objected to Shellabarger's bill on account of their State rights ideas; but he saw no objection to it.

The Hon. James Shaw, of Carroll County, a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, was asked

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE WOULD DO

for the people. He said they were watching carefully the proceedings of the Convention, and any aid it could give the Legislature would be gladly received, and any suggestion acted on. They made a good beginning at the last session, and could do better now. Soon the people of Illinois must get relief, and they would get it by revolution if they could not by Courts and Legislatures. What was wanted were a few general laws, carefully drawn up, and the whole power of people and Courts to enforce them,—for all depended on enforcement. Would the railroads obey? They would after the matter of legislative control over railroads had been established. He believed in legislative control over all corporations. The Legislature had police powers which enabled it to control the roads greatly. If that failed, they could, if necessary, condemn any road, and the State could turn it over to new men. If a road was not subserving the public interest, condemn it. But that was not the real remedy,—not what the people wanted. He disbelieved in that whole doctrine of the vested rights of these corporations. The common law was plastic, and did not remain what it was a hundred years ago. The Legislature never had the right to barter away the rights of the people. If the railroad charter was a contract, there must have been some consideration. If any, it was the public good; if it was not for that object, it could not exist at all. The road got its charter on the ground of a supposed public necessity, and, so long as it charged reasonable rates, it was doing good; but, if it became a tyrant, then the consideration failed. So far as passing laws was concerned, they should not complain of the Legislature. The Board of Railroad Commissioners would be given power and money enough to fight the question to an end. Then the Legislature would have a right to claim that the people should help enforce the laws. The farmers should gather in Conventions, and teach the people an aggressive spirit. Three good men were wanted for Commissioners, who would make a faithful fight. The road had done much good, but they had been well paid for it. Good Commissioners would bring every road in the State to its prices. Individuals could not fight the roads, and the power of the State must be resorted to. This aggression of railroads must be stopped, or it would control Congress and put up the White House at auction. When the voice of the people was heard, expressing the deep conviction of the people, Judges and Courts would yield to it.

The resolution relative to Messrs. Shellabarger and Hawley was adopted.

The resolution immediately preceding was taken up.

Mr. Whiting said he did not suppose the person who presented it particularly wanted its passage, so he moved its reference.

It was referred.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were presented and referred:

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be requested to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress, in view of the depressed condition of the agricultural interests of this State, and all others dependent thereon, except that of railway transportation, to insist upon the utmost economy in appropriations, and frugality in expenditures of national money, consonant with the necessities of the country.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention be instructed to forward to the Hon. Messrs. Shellabarger, of Ohio, and Hawley, of Illinois, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, copies of the resolutions of this Convention, with a request that they be laid before the respective Houses.

Resolved, That, in view of the power of the press, this Convention urge upon all Farmers' Clubs over this State the great importance of reporting their proceedings to their local papers, and, so far as practicable, to the papers having a State circulation.

Resolved, That the names of the persons composing the meeting at Kewanee on the 15th and 16th days of October, 1872, be inscribed on a suitable scroll for permanent preservation by this Society.

Resolved, That we are in favor of removing the duties on iron, lumber, and salt.

The following was also offered:

Resolved, As a present relief, that this Convention recommend to the farmers of the various localities of this State, who are at present grievously oppressed by exorbitant railroad tariffs and unjust discrimination, that they, in their respective Clubs, appoint a Committee to confer with the proper officers of the railroads running through their respective localities, and respectfully ask a reduction and equalization of all freight tariffs.

SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Scroggin, of Chenoa, suggested that they combine along the railroad lines, and determine to travel only for 3 cents a mile. He wanted the delegates to go home on the lawful rates. The farmers should get up little clubs, tender the legal fare, and, if they were put off, and were a little hurt, when the train came back, they would arrest the conductor and fine him. A little action like that, at all the stations on the road, would simplify matters. The law was on their side, and the people backed them. If he tendered his legal fare, and the conductor wanted to put him off, he believed all the people in the car would sustain him. He intended to carry on that legal contest as long as any man. Keep that up for a time, and there would be tickets at 3 cents a mile. Break the ice at one point, and the rest was easy.

William R. Duncan, of Towanda, wanted to show the practical road out of the difficulty. The subject was one which had occupied his mind for some time, and he had spent much thought on it. He had listened to all that had been said, but none had presented a practical and immediate relief. Nor did the resolutions do it. Yet immediate relief was what was needed. Every dry season gave farmers good crops. There had been three dry seasons and excellent crops, and yet McLean County was poorer than three years ago. If so, how would they be after some poor crops? Bankruptcy was inevitable, and these monopolies would become the owners of the farms. Would the farmers submit? He would not. Nor could he sanction any attempt at force by the people, for anything of that kind was revolutionary and expensive. He trusted they would calm down, and let their final decision be creditable. What was the remedy? He wanted an address drawn up to the railroads of the United States, presenting the case from the farmers' standpoint, and appealing to them, as intelligent men, to observe their contracts, and see if they would not come to terms. There was no time to wait for the Courts. Many farmers were in such a case that the sale of their crops for 1872 would only pay their taxes and keep their families alive. They were not in a condition to buy goods or implements. Next year's crop must be made with old tools, and they must wear old clothes. Merchants would then become bankrupt. A financial crisis would follow. Let the Convention prepare the address, and see if they could not get relief without more legislation. He was not in the interest of railroads. He had never received a free pass, and should not accept one if offered him. He should always talk and work for the farmers.

FURTHER REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That farmers buy no implements of those manufacturers or their agents who have entered into any conspiracy agreeing not to sell their implements to the Farmers' Association.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly to the bill introduced by Senator Vaughan, of Knox, in 1871, fixing reasonable maximum rates of freight on railroads, and that we urge the immediate passage of that, or some similar bill.

They were adopted.

A resolution was also presented, and adopted, recommending the printing of full shorthand reports of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The Tariff resolution, referred to the Committee, was also adopted.

CLOSING REMARKS.

Mr. Flagg made some closing remarks, expressing his gratification at the intelligence and strength of the Convention, and stating that he looked on their work as just begun; it was but the infancy of the organization. He appealed to all to work to carry out and perfect the organization. He was certain they would stay the hand of those whom they had elected officers. He hoped all would leave resolved that every school district should see its farmers organized. The officers would do what they could to carry on the warfare just begun.

Mr. Smith bade them an affectionate farewell, with the hope that he would meet them all in a better world, where railroads and commission men would not annoy them. [Applause.]

Three cheers were given for the men who organized at Kewanee.

The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

A Virginia Mother Shoots a Young Man About to Elope with Her Daughter.

From the Christianburg (Va.) Messenger.

A young man, whose name we could not learn, wooed and won the affections of a Miss Price, daughter of Mr. Chapman Price, formerly of this county, but now a resident of Craig. The parents of the young lady bitterly opposed her marrying the youth in question, because of his dissipated habits. But opposition only added fuel to the flame, and confirmed the maiden in her determination to cling to her lover through thick and thin. Last week, learning that Mr. Price would be from home, he procured a buggy and went to his residence to elope with his daughter to West Virginia, to be married. His affianced was ready and willing to go with him, but the mother set her foot firmly down, and vowed that he should not take the girl from the house, at the same time pointing to the gun and telling him that if he attempted to carry her off she would shoot him. Treating these as the idle threats of a woman, the lovers continued their preparations for departure. All things being ready, they proceeded to the buggy, the young lady was handed in, the youth had taken his seat by her side and was in the act of driving off, when Mrs. Price cut short the whole proceeding by shooting the youth with the gun above mentioned. The physician who dressed the wound pronounces his recovery extremely doubtful, if not impossible.

Another Present for President Grant.

An elegant cabinet has been made at Helena, Mon., for presentation to General Grant. Of the article the Helena *Herald* says:

"Schultze, the builder of the wonderful cabinet on exhibition at the Opera House during the past few days, departs with his ingeniously and uniquely perfected piece of furniture for Corinne to-morrow. The weight of this article of workmanship is 2,300 pounds, and a six-mule team is required to take it through to the railroad. Of the considerable number of our citizens who last week inspected the cabinet, not one but confessed its surpassing beauty, its originality delicacy of conception, and its high merit in the matter of mechanical skill. Its value is moderately estimated at $10,000. Forward with the gem to its White House destination.

THE MINNESOTA STORM.

Additional Particulars.

From the St. Paul Press, Jan. 15.

Felix A. Borer, Esq., Register of Deeds of Le Sueur County, states that the destruction of cattle and horses by the storm will prove very serious, and as an illustration of the loss sustained by this species of property alone, he relates the instance of two brothers living in the timber of Sibley County, who lost forty head of cattle. In places, barns and sheds were entirely covered by the immense drifts, and the cattle finding shelter in them have since been released by cutting down through the roofs of the buildings, and pulling them out through the holes.

A man named Haddamack, a resident of Le Sueur, and employed near St. James as a fence builder, is reported lost and has probably perished. It appears that there were a number of men in the party employed at some distance from St. James. During the afternoon their attention was attracted by a sound which resembled distant thunder, and some of them suspecting that a wintry hurricane was approaching, immediately started for drifts in the vicinity for protection. Before they had reached the cover the fierce gust had enveloped them, and it was found extremely difficult to keep their direction, even with the railroad track to guide them. The party, with the exception of the man named, reached a place of safety, but he is still reported among the missing—the body not having been recovered at last accounts.

Deputy United States Marshal Cleveland was out on the line of the Sioux City Road during the storm, and says that no attempted description can do it justice or adequately picture its ferocity and power. He mentioned the case of an unfortunate mother living at Wisner's Grove, Faribault County, whose anxiety for the safety of her child, absent at school, induced her to brave the terrible elements without for the purpose of shielding it from danger. She left home and started for the school house, but nothing more was known of her until her dead body was found in the snow some distance from her home. There several such instances in the history of the three days, and they are truly too sad for words.

A man by the name of Thomas O'Connell, while endeavoring to cross High Island Lake, in Sibley County, was frozen to death, as was also one yoke of his oxen. A man by the name of Plaff had twelve head of cattle frozen to death in this county. Another man by the name of Ogleville lost six head, and another four head. Fears are entertained that other persons have perished, as they have not been heard from. The Hastings & Dakota Railroad is blockaded, and has been since Wednesday.

A young man named Robert Kirk, residing in the town of Lincoln, Blue Earth County, froze to death in the late storm. He had been after wood with a yoke of cattle, and nearly reached home, when it is probable that the cattle either would or could not face the wind and turned away from home. They were unhitched, and when found one was stiff. The young man had travelled quite a distance, and apparently did not give up till exhausted and frozen. He was an amiable and respected young man, and greatly mourned by all who knew him. At the same time and in the same locality was a school-house, with Miss Kate Maxel as teacher, and as Tuesday morning was very pleasant, all the children in the district were present. Mr. Andrew Swenson, who lives near the school house, was away from home during the day, but hurried back to compel the children to remain in the school house until the storm subsided, as he could manage to provide for them in some way. He took all the little children into his house, it being too small to accommodate all, and the large children stayed in the school house until the storm was over. A young man named Swan Swanson stayed with them to help them and take care of them. Mr. Swanson provided them all with food. This prevented the loss of several lives.

In the above-mentioned locality almost every man was away from home, and it is really providential that so few were lost.

Captain Russell Blakely, of this city, states that he has never in his lifetime experienced a storm of equal or surpassing fury, except on one other memorable occasion, in the State of Illinois. In the winter of 1836 he was a resident of that State, and the entire region was swept by a storm which, he asserts, was more violent and colder than the one which has recently devastated the western borders of Minnesota, and cast desolation and sorrow into scores of homes. People there died in strange conditions, some near their thresholds, while others wandered aimlessly away to their ends. The record of its casualties was even more appalling than that of the late storm. He illustrates the cold and suddenness of the Illinois storm by the statement that he crossed a street to obtain a cigar, through mud and water. In a short time afterwards, when returning to his quarters, he retraced his steps on ice nearly or quite thick enough to sustain his weight.

The Captain states this as a fact, and among those who know him it will not be questioned—incredible as it may appear.

A Pen Picture of the Great Snow Hurricane.

SIX MILES NORTH FROM ATWATER, 1 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1873.

To the Editor of the Minneapolis Tribune:

Your correspondent has been a resident of the timbered district of the State for seven years, and has been on the prairies more or less every winter, but never till now has it been his fortune to witness a prairie winter storm. Yesterday morning was mild, with a moderate breeze from the South, and as we started out on a day's trip North from Atwater, on the line of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway, there was every prospect of a pleasant day.

At 11 in the morning commenced a fall of snow—a real new England storm, the flakes large and moist, falling slowly and noiselessly through the air. This continued with some intermissions till 3:30 p. m., when after completing our business, the horses' heads were just turned towards Atwater. Then, in an instant, with no warning whatever, the storm swooped down upon us from the northwest with demoniac fierceness. The snow rose in clouds, coiled around the sleigh and its occupants, and in much less time than is taken to write this, we were completely blinded with the storm. My comrade is an old settler on these prairies, and knew from experience how to dread the situation. Fortunately we were in the main road when the gale struck, though the track was new to both of us, over a fenceless prairie, with but sparse houses. As the storm would lift a little for a moment, we could see two or three rods ahead, and catch the faint trace of the track, which alone was visible. How eagerly we strained our eyes to follow the trace, upon which alone our safety depended! Once or twice it was almost lost, and our hearts sank like lead; for to wander was almost certain death. After fifteen minutes of this terrible experience, we came upon a house, the only one, as we afterwards learned, for some miles, lying directly on the road. Indeed, I believe now if we had passed this house before the storm came on, we should never have reached shelter, as it continued to increase with awful rapidity.

The sweep of the tempest became now terrible, the snow filling the air so that at no time was the stable, three rods away, visible, and only occasionally could we catch a glimpse of a wagon not twenty feet from the window. At the time of this writing the storm has been raging twenty hours, and still goes by with unabated violence. We are shut up in a little hut 10x12 feet, with a family of Swedes, and the prospect is, we shall have another night of it. Just at this moment the farmer has come in from the wood-pile, the end of his nose frozen white as snow. It is growing colder, and we get no comfort but by huddling close to a red hot stove. These settlers tell me they have many awful storms here, but this is far the worst ever known. The man who occupied the nearest house was frozen to death last winter in a storm not near the severity of this. He was coming home from the grove with firewood, and perished within a short distance of his house. Heaven help those who were caught out at the coming of this storm, for, unless they were on some frequented track, and near shelter themselves, they are beyond human aid.

A Crazy Woman in Church.

Among the vast assemblage of people who attended the morning services at St. Joseph's Cathedral at Buffalo, on Sunday week, was a woman named Mary Dreves. While the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan was in the pulpit preaching this woman got it in her head that unless she procured a handsome gold cross that the Bishop wore about his neck she should never see Heaven. In accordance with the promptings of her insane imagination she arose from her seat, and ascended the stairs to the pulpit, and catching the cross in her hand jerked it with such violence as to break the chain. After thus obtaining possession of the charm she immediately ran from the Church. The affair created considerable excitement in the congregation, and some of the members started in pursuit of the crazed being. They were joined by officers who finally captured her, and took her to the station house. The woman says that she don't care how soon she dies now that she has conquered the devil and all his influences.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Compensation of Employes of Cook County.

Figures Fixed by the Board of Commissioners.

How All the Income of the County is to be Dispensed in Salaries.

Information for Tax-Payers and Other Interested Parties.

Fat Places to be Provided for All the Ward Bummers of Chicago.

The Board of County Commissioners are just now engaged in the consideration of the report of the Committee on Public Service (Messrs. Crawford, Jones, and Herting), appointed to examine into the subject of the compensation to be fixed for the numerous county employes who now, for the first time, under the new law, are to look to Cook County for their pay, and not, as formerly, to the various heads of departments, to whom the offices were farmed out on the fee system. The natural presumption would be that, inasmuch as every county official has heretofore managed to get rich out of the fees of his office, the county, when in receipt of the entire amount of those fees,—though they have been slightly reduced in some cases,—ought at least to come out even, and manage its affairs without an extra tax-levy to make up the deficiency. But it appears that the tax-payers are to enjoy no such good luck, judging from the recklessness with which the Commissioners are disposed to vote away their money. It now appears that the appointment of a Committee on Public Service was entirely superfluous, as in every case that Committee has accepted and indorsed the ideas of the various officials on the subject of salaries, leaving the Board and the public no wiser than before as to the real merits of the case. The proceedings of the Board have demonstrated a plentiful lack of information in these important matters, and it is with a view to supplying the deficiency that THE TRIBUNE takes the pains to gather and lay before its readers many interesting and essential facts bearing upon the question.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

In providing fat places for favorites at the expense of the people of Cook County, the Recorder of Deeds deserves to wear the champion belt. That individual seems to regard the position of Recorder as a grand prize drawn in a lottery, involving the distribution of minor gifts to his friends. His own salary is fixed by law at $3,000 per annum, to earn which he signs his name perhaps 200 times a day, or perhaps he doesn't sign it at all, just as he happens to feel. As his name contains three words, he writes, at the utmost, six folios each day, and receives $10 for it. He has little else to do, for the county kindly furnishes him with clerks to attend to the management of the office. When the Committee on Public Service called upon Mr. Stewart for a list of clerks and salaries in his office, he furnished them with a magnificent list. His Chief Clerk and Cashier, being a mighty good fellow, you know,—though his duties simply consist in standing at a window and receiving the instruments as they are brought in for record, and in taking the money and making change,—should have $2,500 a year, and the Committee artlessly assented to it. The Board, in Committee of the Whole, cut it down to $2,400, which is at least $600 too much, as the Chief Clerk, aside from the knack of estimating the number of folios in an instrument, which ought to be picked up in a week, but which he has not picked up yet, only needs to know how to make change properly. He has no financial responsibility, as the Recorder relieves him each day of the money on hand. The amount paid to his predecessor, who passed out as well as took in the instruments, was $1,800 for the last year of his service, and he considered it ample. It ought to be so considered now.

For the Assistant Chief Clerk and Cashier, Mr. Stewart and the Committee recommended $1,600. All this official has to do is to return to the owners the instruments that have been recorded. The deeds, mortgages, etc., after coming back from the hands of the folio writers, are put away in lettered pigeon-holes, and a boy 15 years old, who could read writing, would be perfectly competent to act as "Assistant Chief Clerk and Cashier." Under Mr. Gassette this official was paid $15 per week, or $780 per year, and he performed more duties than are exacted of the present incumbent, who finds time, in addition to his regular duties, to do extra work for the County Clerk and City Collector, from which services he receives extra compensation to the amount of about $750 a year.

An entirely new official has been created in this department, so that there are now three men to do the work which two did before Mr. Stewart's time. For this new official, $1,500 is proposed to be voted—too much by at least $300, as nothing beyond ordinary clerical ability is required. This work was formerly done by the Chief Clerk's assistant, and should be done now by him.

Another entirely new position has been manufactured by Mr. Stewart—that of Superintendent of the Folio Room, for whom the princely salary of $2,000 was recommended. This functionary takes charge of the instruments, distributes them among the folio writers, and sees that they are transcribed upon the proper form books. Nothing more. This is an important position, if properly filled, and should command a salary of about $1,500, as it requires an extended experience to become familiar with the different forms.

For the "Superintendent of Records"—the man who hunts up the record books when people come to consult them—$1,500 was recommended. Mr. Gassette paid this man $18 per week, but as his duties did not consume all of his time, he made extra wages by writing folios. He should receive about $900.

The item of "three index clerks, $1,200 per year," is fair, and should be allowed, so far as two of the clerks are concerned. The third, who does the paging, should not receive over $900.

For comparers—they who compare the instrument with its transcription on the record—double the number found necessary by Mr. Gassette have been provided for. The reason of this is that Mr. Stewart does not require the folio-writer to assist in the comparing, as did Mr. Gassette and his predecessors, and so, of course, two extra comparers are to be employed. This would be wholly unnecessary if proper care were taken to employ none but intelligent folio writers. Mr. Gassette employed but one regular comparer, though he frequently had to have assistance. If each folio writer is required to help compare his own work,—which he can better than ever do at the increased compensation,—two competent comparers are enough to do the work. It is hard work, requiring great accuracy and rapidity, and two good men should receive $1,200 each.

The map clerk, whose duty it is to transcribe the maps and plats upon the record, and who must be a skilful, accurate draughtsman, was recommended to receive $1,500, a sum really too small for the amount and character of the service required.

In the matter of the rate proposed to be allowed folio writers, the people of Cook County will probably not find fault with the Board for favoring 4 cents per folio, inasmuch as, at this rate, it takes ten solid hours of unremitting work—irksome, fatiguing, brain-wearying work—to earn $4. Heretofore folio writers have been underpaid. A rapid penman could not earn enough to support a family without working fourteen hours a day. It should also be borne in mind that, under Mr. Stewart's rule, the folio writer is allowed to work but eight hours a day, so that he is not privileged to put in extra time, as he could formerly do. The trouble seems to be that Mr. Stewart has too many friends to reward. The small pot-house politicians, he alleges, have forced upon him a larger number of folio writers than the business requires, and the amount of work which falls to the lot of each is correspondingly diminished. As might be expected from such an organized force, horrible specimens of penmanship and orthography abound plentifully, and it is to be hoped that, for the credit of his office, the Recorder will see the necessity of weeding out some of the incompetent bummers now employed there. Then the work will be better done, and those who remain will have a chance to earn a respectable livelihood. Under the new law, the Judges of the Circuit Court determine the number of employes in the county offices, and the Commissioners fix the salaries. Upon information and advice furnished by the retiring Recorder, the Judges fixed the number of salaried clerks at 13, and the folio writers at 30. On his own responsibility, Mr. Stewart has increased the force of folio writers to 40, with the results as above stated. A day or two ago the division of labor in the folio room gave to the folio writers for their day's work *eleven folios each*, amounting to 44 cents per writer. This was an exceptionally low amount, but it is safe to estimate that at this season of the year a force of twenty folio writers would be ample to do the work. There are now employed in the folio department seventeen female clerks, the majority of whom write a good hand and spell their words correctly, but many of the male clerks are ignorant, blundering fellows, who are alike deficient in penmanship and orthography. Thus the records of Cook County, upon the correctness of which depends the title to millions worth of real estate, are being defaced by the very worst quality of work. The records have not been so badly kept for twenty years. Confusion and dissatisfaction prevail in the Recorder's office among the employes, owing to the total lack of intelligent, systematic management on the part of the individual whom the people of Cook County have chosen to fill the position. The office has heretofore been the most productive of any in the county, having enriched its respective incumbents during the past sixteen years, but under the administration of Mr. Stewart the policy clearly seems to be to eat up the fees as far as possible, and leave the county no profit. Enough has been cited in this article to show the Board of Commissioners many things of which they have been kept in ignorance through the self-interest of the parties personally concerned in their action. Nothing but facts have been stated here, but they are facts which should command the attention of our county legislators.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

In this branch of the County Government some very large estimates of compensation have been recommended to the Board. The salary of the Sheriff is fixed by law at $6,000, while those of his subordinates must be determined by the Commissioners. The Committee on Public Service, taking Mr. Bradley's word for everything, and, without posting themselves in the matter, recommended six Deputies at $2,500 each. The Board, in Committee of the Whole, cut this down to $1,800, which, according to the subsequent admission of Mr. Bradley, in reply to certain shrewd interrogatories by Commissioner Harrison, is rather above the average amounts earned by the Deputies, under the old system of a division of the fees, the Sheriff taking one-half. Inasmuch as some of the Deputies are obliged to keep a horse and buggy, and must give a bond of $10,000, it is not likely that the salary agreed upon will be decreased.

In considering the question of the compensation of the Deputies whose service is restricted to the remote county towns, the Committee on Public Service completely transcended the ideas of Sheriff Bradley, whose estimate they more than doubled. They also exceeded by $600 his estimate for the salary of the Jailor, besides providing, at an expense of $1,200, for two jail employes, of whose services the Sheriff had no need, and for which he did not ask. These facts subsequently leaked out, greatly to the embarrassment of Messrs. Crawford, Jones, and Herting, who blushed painfully at the exposure. It cannot be positively stated that Commissioner Jones blushed, but he certainly looked sheepish. The Board has partially determined to give the Jailor $2,400, which is too much by at least $600. Sheriff Bradley, to the contrary notwithstanding, there are at least twenty men on the Chicago police force who would make better jailors, in point of intelligence, honesty, humanity, and physical capacity, than Conrad Folz. If the cutting down of the salary involves the resignation of Folz, for the sake of decency let it be cut down at once. Cook County can spare him. The list of salaries in the Sheriff's office will doubtless receive a thorough overhauling before the Board gets through with it.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S OFFICE.

For the Circuit Clerk's office, the most liberal provision was originally made by the Committee, who unhesitatingly recommended the salaries asked by the Circuit Clerk, who subsequently stated to the Board that the amounts named were no higher than he would have been willing to pay if he were to run the office under the fee system. We are obliged to take Mr. Gross' word for this, although it is extremely doubtful whether he would be so liberal if the money came out of his own pocket. It isn't the way of the world. But Mr. Gross suggested, and the obliging Committee agreed, that there should be a Chief Clerk, on a salary of $2,500—"$1,500 less," says Mr. Gross, "than my predecessor paid *his* Chief Clerk," but he did not add, or if he did, the committee overlooked the fact, that in the case of his predecessor, the Chief Clerk, Mr. Blanke, *was* the Circuit Clerk and the Recorder of Deeds, Mr. Gassette being nothing more than a large-sized figure-head, which could go through the motions necessary to sign its name a hundred times a day or more. And another important fact was overlooked, viz.: that the new law contemplates that Mr. Gross shall be the Circuit Clerk, shall discharge the duties of that position, and shall not be relieved of those duties by a high-priced chief clerk, to be paid by the county.

If Mr. Gross is a competent man—and if he is not he should be turned out of the office—he ought to be required to be his own chief clerk, and save to the county the $2,400 agreed upon by the Board of Commissioners. The item of chief clerk should be stricken out altogether, leaving the Circuit Clerk a competent assistant at the salary named, $1,800.

The two common and chancery law record writers for the Circuit Court are, probably, worthy of the compensation agreed upon,—$1,800 a year each,—as their duties are laborious, and require long experience.

The four Court clerks, who have nothing to do but to sit in Court during its session, and take down the minutes of proceedings for the law record writers to spread upon the record, and to keep the Court docket, would be amply paid at $750 each per year, as they are only on duty while the Court is in session—an average of not over five hours per day. This was the figure paid by Mr. Gassette, under whose *regime* the Court clerks filled out their time by writing folios in the Recorder's office, and so made good wages.

The amount named for the two office clerks—$1,000 each per year—is no more than they ought to receive.

There should be, in the Circuit Clerk's office, a saving of $4,200 per year from the list so far adopted by the Board.

THE CORONER'S ASSISTANT.

According to the conclusion reached by the Commissioners in Committee of the Whole, the office of Assistant Coroner is to be created, with a salary of $1,200, though Jack Stephens, in the fulness of his heart toward Dr. Dunn, whom he had in view for the appointment, persuaded the Committee to recommend $2,000. This was piling it on rather thick, in view of the fact that the Coroner very rarely has occasion for an assistant—probably not one day out of six, if the Coroner attends to his business, which the county pays him handsomely for doing. It would have been an elegant berth for Dr. Dunn at $2,000; it is all clear gain at $1,200; it would be worth any man's having at $500. Probably the Commissioners will see it in this light, and cut it to that figure—possibly dispense with it altogether.

DR. BEN. MILLER

The salary ($3,000) proposed to be paid to Dr. Ben. Miller, Superintendent of Public Charities, is not a cent too high. Dr. Miller has done more than to fill the position; he has created it, and he has discharged its onerous and responsible duties to the entire satisfaction of the people of Cook County. Such a laborer is worthy of his hire.

THE COUNTY AGENT.

It is generally estimated that the Board has not been far wrong in voting $2,500 to the County Agent, whose large disbursements of relief to the poor involve great labor and responsibility, together with executive ability of no mean order.

THE COUNTY ATTORNEY.

As much cannot be said of the present County Attorney, whose services are hardly worth $4,000 a year. But Jim Root is on intimate terms with all the members of the Board, who regard him as a sort of a pensioner on the county, and will not be likely to cut down his pay.

CLERK OF THE BOARD.

The genial, gentlemanly Clerk of the Board also has the advantage of close personal acquaintance with the members. He should consider himself very fortunate if he succeeds in getting away with $2,500 a year, the amount proposed to be given him. The work to be done is not worth the money, and the Commissioners should remember it is not their $2,500, but the people's, that they are voting away, partly out of friendship.

THE ONLY HONEST LIST.

It is a well-known fact, and one which has been openly stated in the Board, that the only fair, honest, and honorable list of salaries presented for consideration is the list furnished by Mr. Rumsey, the County Treasurer and Collector, who has recommended the county to pay the clerks in his office precisely the salaries he has paid while drawing fees. The result is, that Mr. Rumsey's list will undoubtedly be passed as he presented it.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

The salary list of the county institutions, including the employes of the Poor House, Insane Asylum, County Hospital, and County Agent's office, has not been changed from last year, and there would seem to be no reason why the Board should make any alteration.

PERSONAL.

Colonel B. W. Allen, of New York, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. A. B. Stone, of Cleveland, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Captain H. Eams, of St. Paul, was at the Sherman yesterday.

General J. A. Potter and Captain A. S. Bennett, United States Army, are at the Gardner.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff and family, of New York, are at the Tremont, *en route* for San Francisco.

Messrs. Arthur and Charles Wallack, sons of Lester Wallack, of New York, are at the Tremont, *en route* to New York, after a trip around the world.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: J. K. Fitch, Boston; George Boemler, Galesburg; J. J. Clarkson, St. Louis; H. O. Kenyon, W. W. Kenyon, Adams, N. Y.; D. H. Carter, Lexington, Mo.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: G. A. McClelland, Ira Canfield, Jr., Newark, N. J.; E. H. Murdock, Boston; G. E. Garlock, New York; W. A. Stockton, Lafayette; C. B. Warner, Peoria; G. Higgins, Salt Lake.

Mr. O. J. Rose, formerly a member of the Board of Public Works in this city, where, for many years, he was an active politician in the Democratic party, died in New York on the 13th inst., his funeral taking place from the John Street Methodist Church, on Tuesday last.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: W. Weston, C. J. Hustis, Milwaukee; E. J. Loper, New York; N. C. Ward, Connecticut; R. K. Allen, J. E. Weil, St. Joseph, Mo.; N. E. Phillips, Sioux Falls, D. T.; J. G. Emery, T. H. McGrau, Portsmouth, Mich.; J. W. Sanborn, Kansas City; C. S. Price, E. Brice, Philadelphia; S. H. Payne, Akron.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: A. McClurg, Racine, Wis.; S. S. Eaton, St. Paul; S. H. Hartman, Pittsburgh; T. A. Horten, New York; H. C. Hensley, Nashville; J. C. Drowd, Louisville; W. H. Burghardt, Lawrence, Kansas; A. S. Brown, Boston; J. Balke, Cincinnati; W. Hamilton, Sacramento; J. C. Brown, Louisville.

Mr. Andrew A. Dugan, who, as foreman of the in-freight office of the Michigan Central Railroad, has greatly endeared himself to all under his charge, mainly by his instrumentality in abolishing Sunday work in his department, on Monday evening last was made the recipient of a massive gold watch and chain appropriately inscribed.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: Ed. Simmons, S. R. McConnell and wife, Burlington, Iowa; E. E. Paulding and wife, St. Paul; C. E. Hitchcock, St. Louis; J. J. Hogan, Boston; G. W. Dean, Springfield, Mass.; J. G. Knight, Cincinnati; W. D. Burwell, Minneapolis; Walter Blythe, Cleveland; M. H. Stevens, Detroit.

Mr. Geo. S. Cole, Treasurer of Nixon's Amphitheatre, is to have a complimentary benefit at that place this evening. It is to be a volunteer affair throughout, beginning with the farce of "A Prima Donna of a Night," with the characters by Miss Fanny Denham, and Messrs. Rouse, Whitcher, Hall, Brown, and others. The olio performance includes club swinging by John McLaughlin, acrobatic feats by the Lascelles Brothers, skating exhibitions by Eugene Pratt, a drum solo by Billy Nevans, boneless contortions by Master Rogers, and a banjo performance by Charles King.

Secretary Fish's son, Hamilton, Jr., is going to marry Senator Frelinghuysen's daughter Gertrude.

Colonel Michael W. Clusky, a well-known character in Washington, before the war, died in Louisville, Ky., last Monday.

Andy Johnson has just opened a new office in Greeneville, Tenn., which looks as if he didn't intend a removal to Nashville.

Colonel George A. Merrill has assumed the Superintendency of the New London Northern Railroad, *vice* G. T. Benedict, resigned.

Hiran Price has resumed the Presidency and active management of the First National Bank, Davenport, Iowa, *vice* Ira M. Gifford, resigned.

Another Waterloo officer, Lieutenant General William How Hennis, late of the Second Battalion of the Royal Artillery, died at Boulogne on the 14th inst.

George Bancroft, 73, has mounted an ample beard, and looked as venerable a patriarch as the Venerable Patriarch himself, whom he visited in Constantinople.

Jayhawker Jamison has gone down to Topeka to have some of that money the good and patriotic Pomeroy is handling so loosely. The Jayhawker proposes to make all those "cussed politicians" respect him. He will run ten faro-banks this winter and make $100,000. He says the moral dodge "has played."

Roderick Matheson, of Perth, Ont., a Dominion Senator, died, the 13th. He served in the War of 1812, was appointed to the Legislative Council of Ontario in 1846, and to the Senate in 1867. Alex. Vidal, of Sarnia, one of the extinct Council, will now be called to the Senate, *vice* Matheson.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The propeller St. Joseph, of the Goodrich Line, arrived from Two Rivers yesterday morning, and in the evening departed for Manitowoc.

The men who contracted to clear away the fire *debris* from the Court House Square, have commenced their work. About a dozen teams and thirty men are engaged in the removal.

A German named George Miller was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with passing a $20 counterfeit treasury note. He claimed that he received the bill from his brother, and the case was put over to enable him to procure evidence in his defence.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a scaffold on the building immediately west of the United States Express Company's office, on Washington street, broke its fastenings, owing to the weight upon it, and fell several feet. John North, J. M. Stone, and two or three other plasterers, were standing on it at the time. North's right ankle was broken and Stone's shoulder dislocated.

The sale of pews in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Swing, pastor, will take place this evening, at the Clarendon House, on North Clark street. The building has well advanced, and will take front rank in our church structures. The sale will be followed by a sociable. A full attendance is desired of all interested in the congregation.

Yesterday the Police Headquarters were almost as dull as a country church on a week day. Only three larceny cases were reported from the outside stations, the articles stolen in each instance being of trivial value. The Tremont House jewelry robbery has lost nearly all its interest for the detectives, and they have ceased to speak about it. When the thief is caught it is safe to say that the conversation on this topic will be renewed and kept up with redoubled energy.

Fifty-four of the leading lawyers of Chicago, members of the Law Institute, have signed a paper setting forth the fact that they "are unwilling that a recent paper signed by John Lyle King, Joseph P. Clarkson, Abram M. Pence, James L. High, and E. B. Sherman, as a Committee of the Institute, addressed to the Bar and Press, in regard to the reports of the Supreme Court of Illinois, should be considered as the action of the Institute. We deem it proper to state, that the resolution on which the paper is based, was passed by a vote of 14 to 12, while the number of members is 270; that such action is wholly foreign to the objects of that organization, and was had without notice of the purpose to present such a question. We are satisfied with the Reporter of the Supreme Court, and believe that he performs his duties with great ability and perfect fidelity." Another paper, signed by 35 of the members of the Chicago Bar, among them many eminent legal luminaries, expresses "entire satisfaction with the reports and the Reporter," together with the opinion that the interests of the profession do not demand a change to be made in the present mode of reporting and publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court.

—There are between fifty and sixty thousand foreigners in Africa hunting for gold and precious stones.

—In Pesth, the other day, a youthful prodigy repeated the Lord's Prayer in twenty-two languages. In many places it is getting to be difficult to find youthful prodigies who have repeated it twenty-two times in any language.

THE DESTROYED CHURCH.

The Scene of Thursday Night's Conflagration Visited by Thousands Yesterday.

Arrangements Made for the Burnt-Out Congregation to Worship in the American Reformed Church.

The most popular place in the city, yesterday, was the southwest corner of Washington and Ann streets, whereon stand the ruins of the First Congregational Church. They were visited by citizens from all parts of the city, as well as by strangers from the various hotels. It is needless, perhaps, to state that each visitor carried away an original theory as to how the fire might have been prevented, and what use may be made of the walls left standing. The ruins were yet smoking, and in some places little tongues of flame were taking their last lick upon a splinter or a board left over from the hot meal of the night before. The walls were bristling with a drapery of ice, and long, irregular icicles hung pendant from the arches of the doors and windows and capstones of the walls. If the day had been one of sunshine, doubtless the effect produced by the rays falling upon the frosted walls, would have been brilliant in the extreme. But the skies being dark and gloomy, with now and then a fall of snow, the naked walls presented no cheerful aspect, and the thoughts they suggested partook of the character of the day. Of course, every visitor moralized. Moralizing over fire-ruins is quite as common as eating and drinking at a dinner-table. But here was a knotty subject. It was very easy to see why a saloon or legislative hall should be destroyed, but it was a difficult thing to discover why the destruction of a church should be permitted. Dark ways, and ways past finding out, were suggested, and natural and unnatural laws, but, after hearing innumerable theories, the reporter concluded that the most plausible theory regarding the matter was given in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning. The cause there stated was reasonable and true, and no additional facts regarding the origin of the fire were developed yesterday.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Church was held yesterday morning at the house of Mr. H. Z. Culver. A Committee, consisting of Mr. C. H. Moore and W. H. Ovington, was appointed to confer with the insurance agents. Messrs. Laurance and Hinchcliff, who were the builders of the church, were made a Committee to examine the walls and report as to their condition. They were also empowered to protect them from falling. It was decided to call a meeting of the congregation next Tuesday evening. This meeting would be held at once, but for a provision in the by-laws of the Society, which requires that, before a church meeting can be held, four days must elapse between the call and the time appointed for the meeting, and the meeting must be announced from the pulpit. The Trustees then adjourned to meet at the house of Mr. C. H. Morse in the evening.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the agents of the insurance companies was held at the office of S. M. Moore & Co., on LaSalle street. C. C. Dana, of the Hartford Company; B. J. Smith, of the New Orleans Mutual Association, and Mr. Beveridge, of the Underwriters of New York, were appointed a Committee to examine the walls, and do whatever seemed necessary to preserve them.

In conversation with Mr. J. H. Moore, yesterday, the following facts were developed: The actual amount of insurance upon the building was $100,000, and upon the organ $8,000. The $15,000, which was taken out on Wednesday, was not to be applied until the 29th inst., when an equal amount was to expire. The insurance is good, and Mr. Moore is confident that it will all be recovered. The walls will probably be taken down to the base of the second story. This will be done, not so much because they are very seriously injured, as to build the basement higher above ground. Mr. Moore says that the only defect in the church was the low height of the basement, and now that an opportunity is offered to correct this, he thinks it ought to be done. The magnificent sidewalk and stone steps leading to the various entrances are well preserved, which is $12,000 in the pockets of the insurance companies. The American Reformed Church, immediately opposite the burnt edifice, has been secured, and the services of the Church will be held there every Sabbath morning. The Sunday School, one of the largest and best conducted in the city, will meet at half-past 12 in the lecture-room of the Third Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Washington and Carpenter streets.

TURNER HALL PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the dedication of the new North Side Turner Hall:

SUNDAY, AT 2 P. M.

1. Overture (Festival) by Lentner.
2. March of the Turners into the Hall, accompanied by music composed for the occasion, by Hoffmann.
3. Prologue, composed by Hon. Caspar Butz, declaimed by Mrs. Methua-Scheller.
4. Singers' Prayer, male chorus, with orchestra accompaniment.
5. Delivery of the key by the Secretary of the Building Committee, Turner Chs. Mayer, to the President, Jacob Boser.
6. Oration in German, by Turner F. Lackner.
7. Oration in English, by Mr. Washington Hesing.
8. Male chorus, The German Song, by Kalliwoda.
9. Good cheer! Gallop, by Hermann.

SUNDAY EVENING—GALA CONCERT.

1. Jubel—Overture, by C. M. von Weber.
2. Concert Aria, sung by Miss Anna Rossetti.
3. Trombone Solo, Mozart, by Mr. H. Braun.
4. Bass Solo, sung by Mr. Jos. Schnadig.
5. To the Fatherland, by Kreutzer, sung by monster male chorus.
6. Festival Overture, composed for the occasion by Mr. F. Hoffman.
7. Aria from "The Prophet," sung by Mr. Edward Schultze.
8. Variations of Swiss Song, composed by Arditti, sung by Miss Anna Rossetti.
9. Waltz (New-Vienna), by Strauss.
10. Quartette from "Martha," sung by Misses Rossetti and Wordragen, and Messrs. Ed. Schultz and Wm. Kellner.
11. Festival Song for male chorus and orchestra, sung by 200 singers.

Musical Directors: Otto Lob, and F. Hoffman.

MONDAY, AT 9. P. M.

Grand Ball—Music by the entire Great Western Light Guard Band.

Astounding Mesmeric Power.

From the Homeward Mail, of India.

A curious case of mesmerism is recorded by the civil surgeon of Hoshungabad. A young woman named Nunnee, aged 24, was married some twelve years ago. She, however, did not go to her husband's house for two years afterward. After staying with him for eight years, she suddenly became insensible, and remained so for two or three days. She was taken back to her mother, and soon got well. Then follows a very remarkable history. During the next four or five years she never entered her husband's house without falling insensible and remaining so. He was very kind and attentive to her; she liked him, but whenever he came into her presence she at once sank in this state. This went on till she became emaciated and exhausted, and at last her parents applied to the Court for a separate maintenance for her. While she was in Court, the husband entered, and she instantly became insensible, and was carried to the hospital, where the case was carefully attended to by Dr. Cullen, in March, this year. While in this state her pulse was even, breathing soft, her body pliant, but she could eat nothing. Experiments were carefully made to see if there was no trick about it. While she was in bed, her husband was muffled up, and made to walk through the ward. She said she felt he was near her, and she was by no means well, but had not seen him anywhere about. Next day this experiment was repeated, and she actually became insensible as before. When the husband left the place she recovered. The experiment as to the influence of the husband's presence was tried in all sorts of ways. He was made to pass behind her, and to be near her in a separate ward, but this had no effect, but whenever he was brought to look on her face, though muffled up, or disguised as a policeman, as a Sepoy, and so forth, she was at once influenced. The experiments continued for about a month, and the conclusion was that the husband unconsciously mesmerized her. The Court came to the conclusion that it was impossible that she could live with him, and a separate allowance was ordered. The husband was asked to try if he could not remove the effect, seeing that he had the power to cause it, but he was quite frightened at the idea of having the power, and could not control it in any way.

Novels.

Boston Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

The sale of a popular novel in these days of universal and unlimited reading is extraordinary, and even those which have not a great sale often keep up a permanent one. Auerbach's "On the Hights," published by Roberts four or five years ago in Miss Bunnett's translation, still sells constantly here, though new stories by Auerbach are in the market,—perhaps because of that fact. It is perhaps the best of the many books which he has written, and it has charmed the New England mind, which it seems the novels of George Sand cannot. "On the Hights" has sold more than 12,000 copies, while the most popular of Roberts' translations from George Sand, "Mauprat," only sold 5,000, and the series was given up for want of a sufficient market. Jean Ingelow's first novel, published less than two months ago, has sold more than 6,000 copies. Of Miss Alcott's "Shawl Straps," about 11,000 have been sold; of Miss Woolsey's "What Katy Did," nearly 4,000, and of her last year's "New Year's Bargain," less than 3,000, good as it is. Charles Reade's novels always sell well. Besides Osgood's edition, there is a double-column one sold cheap by Harper, as well as the 120,000 copies or more that go out in *Harper's Weekly*. Miss Alcott's new novel, "Work," goes in the *Christian Union* (of which Oliver Johnson has become the editor) to more than 100,000 subscribers every week, and when it comes out in book form, next summer, it will no doubt sell from 20,000 to 50,000 copies in this country, and perhaps as many in England, where her books command an increasing sale. It is surprising how many poor novels are published, and how many that, without being absolutely poor, are of small interest. Edmund Yates' I rank in this class; they show talent, but nothing more. "The Yellow Flag" is his latest, and it is published by Osgood in his "Library of Fiction." William Black's are much better; his last, published by Harper, is "The Strange Adventures of a Phæton." Mr. Black prides himself on his odd names for novels; the present one seems to describe pretty well the framework of the story, which is the experiences of a party of English girlfolks with a German officer of the war of 1870, traversing England in 1871, inside the family phæton. It is a lively novel, and as modern as you please.

SPECIAL NOTICES:

The Great Remedies

for consumption, wasting, and indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in bottles by Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond-st., London, and all Chemists, Druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States. NOTE.—Name and trade-mark on each bottle.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.—AIMEE.

AIKEN & LAWLOR.......................Managers.

Six nights and one matinee of

AIMEE,

And the New Parisian Opera Bouffe,

Comprising over 65 persons.

C. A. CHIZZOLA & CO.......................Directors.

Opening night, Monday, Jan. 20.

La Grand Duchesse.

AIMEE in her unsurpassed role of DUCHESSE: JUTEAU (his first appearance) as Fritz; ROLAND (her first appearance) as Wanda; Messrs. DUCHESNE, MARCAS, BERTHON, Etc. Full Chorus and Orchestra. Mons. VON GHELE, Musical Director. Tuesday, Jan. 21 (first time here), LA PETITE FAUST, Aimee as Mephisto. First appearance of Mdlle. Benelli and Mons. Leymer. Wednesday, LA BELLE HELENE; Thursday, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, Friday, benefit of Mdlle. Aimee, LA PERICHOLE. Saturday afternoon, grand matinee. Saturday night, farewell performance. First time, LES CENT VIERGES. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; boxes, $10 and $12; second balcony, 50 cents. Sale of seats commences Wednesday, Jan. 15, at Box Office, Theatre. Matinee price—Admission, $1 (including reserved seat).

TURNER HALL,

North Clark-st.

Grand Opening!

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, SUNDAY, Jan. 19, and MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Season tickets at $5 at J. Bauer's music store, Sherman House Barber Shop, and at Laubenheim Bros., corner North Clark and Michigan-sts.

ADMITTANCE:

Sunday Afternoon, 2 p. m.......................50 cts.
Sunday Evening, 8 p. m.......................$1.00.
Monday Evening (for lady and gent).......................3.00.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SEE THE STARS!

THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA, PHILLIPS, SWING, S. S. FOSS, CHAPIN, | STAR Lecture Course. | CURTIS, BOSTON SEXTET CLUB, MORSE, COLLYER, W.S.

Buy Tickets Monday.

A limited number of course tickets will be sold on Monday, at $5 each. For the South Side, at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 958 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner Madison and State-sts. For West Side Course, at Dyche's Drug Store, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., and Bell's Drug Store, corner Madison and Sheldon-sts.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

This (Saturday) Afternoon at 2½, Evening at 8, GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr.

JOSEPH PROCTOR.

The Great Drama entitled

NICK OF THE WOODS;

Or, The Jibbenainosay.

MR. PROCTOR..........in..........SIX CHARACTERS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1873, and until further notice, the Hit of the Season, Bartley Campbell's superb society comedy,

FATE!

Received by fashionable and crowded houses with tumults of applause. Every act encored.

Act 1—Rose Cottage. Act 2—A Blighted Heart. Act 3—Divorce. Act 4—In the Web. Act 5.—Fate.

All the Favorites in the cast.

"It is alternate smiles and tears."—Times.
"It sparkles with bright things."—Tribune.
"Fate is a decided success."—Inter-Ocean.
"The author has made another popular hit."—Post.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee, last performances of

MR. & MRS. BOUCICAULT,

In the beautiful drama of

"ARRAH NA POGUE."

MICHAEL FEENEY..........Mr. SHIEL BARNEY.

☞ Order carriages at 10:20.

NEXT WEEK—Boucicault's Gem—KERRY; OR, NIGHT AND MORNING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

First time of the elegant Musical Drama,

PAUL CLIFFORD,

With the favorite comedian,

John Collins,

In his original part, as played at Drury Lane, London, over 300 times. Previous to the drama,

HIS LAST LEGS.

Seats for Joe Murphy, next week, are going rapidly.

GLOBE THEATRE.

To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first time in this city of the thrilling sensation drama entitled

CARTOUCHE,

THE JACK SHEPPARD OF PARIS.

R. M. CARROLL,

And his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie,

Bobby Newcomb,

Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lelia Ellis, Sappho, and the Comedy Company in a new and attractive bill.

NIXON'S.

Saturday Night, Jan. 18, Complimentary Benefit to

GEO. S. COLE, Treasurer.

PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT.

And a Grand Olio Entertainment by over twenty professional volunteers, in their leading specialties.

Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Family Circle, 25 cts. No extra charge for reserved chairs. Go early and secure good seats.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

MACKIN AND WILSON

In new Specialties. Ben Cotton in his great character of Old Mr. Schimmerhorn. The Young Scamp, Binks and Binks, and The Boy of The Period. Saturday, Grand Matinee. In preparation, with new scenery, etc., Arrah No Brogue.

Monday, Jan. 20, Benefit of William Arlington.

NIXON'S—MACALLISTER.

ONE WEEK, commencing MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 20. Appearance of the popular PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER, the great Wizard, in his marvellous EASTERN DELUSIONS. Everything New, Strange, and Startling. One hundred elegant and costly presents given away every evening, regardless of cost. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. ☞ One hundred pounds of Mixed Candies for the children at the Matinees. Entire change of performance nightly. General admission only 35 cents; reserved portion of the house, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

C. AMORY BRUCE, Agent.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1873.

Assets.	Par value.	Market value.
Real Estate unincumbered	....	$[illegible]
Loaned on Bond and Mortgage	....	93,330.00
Loaned on Collaterals	....	87,140.00
Cash on hand and in Bank	....	232,482.97
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit	....	228,097.72
United States Stocks 5-20s, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	300,000	338,720.00
United States Currency Bonds, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	100,000	112,250.00
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	2,000	2,000.00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000.00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	24,000	16,840.00
Alabama State Stock, 8 per cent semi-annual interest	10,000	8,400.00
South Carolina State Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	10,000	10,000.00
Canada Dominion Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	....	4,070.00
Brooklyn City Water Bonds, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	25,000	24,000.00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	50,000	47,500.00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	20,000	20,000.00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent annual interest	6,000	6,000.00
Hartford Town Bonds, 6 per cent annual interest	50,000	50,000.00
New York City Stock, 6 per cent quarterly interest	75,000	75,000.00
Minneapolis City Bonds, 10 per cent semi-annual interest	10,000	10,000.00
Chicago City Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	15,000	14,700.00
West Middle School District Bonds, Hartford, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	15,000	15,000.00
Hartford, Providence & Fishkill R. R. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	33,000	31,350.00
Michigan Central (Convertible) R. R. Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent semi-annual interest	1,000	1,120.00
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula R. R. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	100,000	100,000.00
Cleveland & Toledo R. R. Gen. S. F. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	75,000	74,873.00
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000.00
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Third Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	40,000	38,800.00
Michigan S. & N. Indiana R. R. Gen. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	25,000	25,500.00
Michigan S. & N. Indiana R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	75,000	73,500.00
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chi. R. R. First Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	30,000	31,500.00
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chi. R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	50,000	49,000.00
Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	75,000	71,250.00
New York Central Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	75,000	67,750.00
Little Miami Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent semi-annual interest	72,000	64,800.00
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company Bonds, 6 per cent semi-annual int	50,000	47,000.00
Columbus & Xenia Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	50,000	48,000.00
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	50,000	48,000.00
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	25,000	23,250.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Bonds, 8 per cent semi-annual interest	30,000	33,400.00
Des Moines Valley Railroad Bonds, 8 per cent semi-annual interest	40,000	36,000.00
Lake Shore Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	10,000	9,300.00
Morris & Essex Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent semi-annual interest	25,000	24,250.00
800 shares New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company stock	80,000	112,000.00
150 shares Connecticut River Railroad Company stock	15,000	20,100.00
900 shares Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company stock	90,000	85,050.00
750 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company stock	75,000	69,375.00
600 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	60,000	69,000.00
144 shares Central Ohio Railroad Company stock	7,200	4,000.00
1,000 shares Morris & Essex Railroad Company stock	50,000	45,000.00
250 shares Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company stock	25,000	17,500.00
100 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company stock	10,000	9,600.00
500 shares Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company stock	50,000	45,500.00
1,000 shares Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company stock	50,000	45,000.00
600 shares New York Central Railroad Company stock	60,000	59,400.00
50 shares Connecticut River Company stock	5,000	1,500.00
100 shares New Britain National Bank stock, New Britain, Conn	10,000	14,500.00
400 shares National Revere Bank stock, Boston, Mass	40,000	49,200.00
100 shares First National Bank stock, Boston, Mass	10,000	20,000.00
200 shares National Bank of the State of Missouri stock, St. Louis, Mo	20,000	17,600.00
50 shares Merchants National Bank stock, St. Louis, Mo	5,000	4,150.00
50 shares Merchants Bank stock, St. Louis, Mo	5,000	1,500.00
200 shares Mechanics Bank stock, St. Louis, Mo	20,000	19,800.00
220 shares Farmers & Mechanics National Bank stock, Philadelphia, Pa	22,000	29,700.00
800 shares Hartford National Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	80,000	128,000.00
480 shares Farmers & Mechanics National Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	48,000	72,000.00
500 shares Phoenix National Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	50,000	80,000.00
250 shares State Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	25,000	31,250.00
150 shares Connecticut River Banking Company stock, Hartford, Conn	7,500	10,500.00
200 shares Ætna National Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	20,000	25,000.00
200 shares American National Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	10,000	13,600.00
200 shares City National Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	20,000	21,600.00
150 shares First National Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	15,000	21,000.00
300 shares Charter Oak National Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	30,000	33,000.00
500 shares National Exchange Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	25,000	33,000.00
400 shares American Exchange National Bank stock, New York City	40,000	44,800.00
800 shares National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank stock, New York City	20,000	29,600.00
100 shares Hanover National Bank stock, New York City	10,000	9,500.00
100 shares National City Bank stock, New York City	10,000	25,000.00
500 shares National Bank of Commerce stock, New York City	50,000	58,000.00
100 shares National Bank of the Commonwealth stock, New York City	10,000	8,800.00
200 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank stock, New York City	20,000	31,000.00
200 shares Market National Bank stock, New York City	20,000	25,000.00
1,200 shares Mechanics' National Bank stock, New York City	30,000	37,800.00
200 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank stock, New York City	10,000	9,000.00
500 shares Metropolitan National Bank stock, New York City	50,000	67,500.00
1,000 shares Merchants' National Bank stock, New York City	50,000	58,000.00
400 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company stock, New York City	20,000	31,200.00
200 shares Nassau Bank stock, New York City	20,000	20,400.00
200 shares North River Bank stock, New York City	10,000	9,000.00
400 shares Bank of New York (National) stock, New York City	40,000	52,200.00
200 shares National Bank of North America stock, New York City	20,000	20,000.00
200 shares National Bank of the Republic stock, New York City	20,000	22,400.00
200 shares Ocean National Bank stock, New York City	20,000	3,000.00
400 shares People's Bank stock, New York City	10,000	15,000.00
500 shares Phenix National Bank stock, New York City	10,000	10,000.00
400 shares Union National Bank stock, New York City	20,000	27,000.00
150 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company stock, New York City	15,000	45,000.00
100 shares Union Trust Company stock, New York City	10,000	15,000.00
Accrued interest		20,929.71
Total assets of the Company		$5,[illegible]
Liabilities		1,341,[illegible]
Net assets		$4,[illegible]

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THIRD PAGE—The Salary Question: Compensation of Employes of Cook County—Personal Items—The City in Brief—The Destroyed Church—The Turner Hall Concert—Advertisements.
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Arrah-na-Pogue." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of John Collins, the Irish Comedian and Balladist. "Paul Clifford," "His Last Legs." Afternoon and evening.

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THE FOLLOWING LETTER IS FROM A DISTINguished surgeon, George P. Rex, formerly of Philadelphia.

When the war broke out, the Doctor, then a citizen of Illinois, went as Surgeon of the Thirty-third Illinois Regiment, and was Medical Director of the United States Army in Texas, and, of course, is well known. The writer is an old associate of Dr. Schenck, who knew him when he was in consumption:

"While in New York, I visited the rooms of Dr. J. H. Schenck, No. 32 Bond-st., and was much pleased with what I saw there, and would suggest, as consumption is generally regarded as incurable by most of the medical profession, that physicians would do as I have done, call on Dr. Schenck and see for themselves the great efficacy of his medicines, and how accurately he points out the diseased part. However they might differ in opinion with Dr. Schenck, they would be treated as gentlemen. I saw there a young lady who was given up to die eight years ago, with consumption, but who is now entirely well. This lady informed me that she had had a dry, hacking cough, pains in the back and chest, loss of appetite, furred tongue, bowels constipated, copious sweats, with great debility and emaciation, which finally culminated in copious and repeated hemorrhages from the lungs, in which condition she was given up as hopelessly incurable by her medical attendant. Dr SCHENCK was called to see her, and prescribed his remedies. The MANDRAKE PILLS cleansed the stomach and bowels, the SEAWEED TONIC gave her a voracious appetite, while the PULMONIC SYRUP relieved her lungs, and she finally recovered. I examined this lady, and found that her right lung was in a normal condition, but in the left the respiratory murmur was absent, and there was every indication that the medicines had eliminated the tuberculous matter, and a cicatrix had closed the air-cells, and afforded striking evidence of the great benefit she had derived from the use of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines. I conversed with a gentleman who evidently had had tubercles in his lungs, and had been using Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines several months, and was rapidly recovering; this gentleman informed me that he had had a distressing cough, night-sweats, loss of appetite, low spirits, and was rapidly sinking to the grave, but was cured by the timely use of Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies. I saw there nearly fifty patients examined by the Doctor with his respirometer, and was kindly invited into his private room to examine it, and after the examination and statement as to the nature of their disease, through the courtesy of Dr. SCHENCK I was permitted to examine them myself, and was pleased to find that in every instance the Doctor was correct in his diagnosis, and in no instance did he fail in pointing out the true nature of the disease. I was gratified at the frankness he manifested to his patients, as I heard him say, 'Your lungs are badly diseased, and I doubt my ability to cure you; you should prepare for the final change.' To another: 'Your right lung is diseased, but I think I can cure you.' To another: 'Your disease is in the bronchia, complicated with biliary derangement, and you can easily be cured.' To an anxious mother, who had brought her daughter, a pale, emaciated young lady, he said: 'I am happy to inform you that there is no disease of the lungs; it is all in the stomach and liver, with which disordered condition the lungs have sympathised, and your daughter can be cured.' Never shall I forget the grateful look of that mother as the tear coursed down her cheek, and she exclaimed: 'God bless you, Doctor.'

"The Doctor entered into a detailed statement of the *modus operandi* of his medicines, and explained how he cured consumption, dyspepsia, and liver complaint, and I found his principles were not only based upon correct medical science, but upon the principles, also, of good common sense. The MANDRAKE PILLS are composed of a peculiar combination of the active principle of the *Podophylum Pellatum*, or Mandrake, with other valuable remedies, so that they act upon the disorders of the liver with as much certainty as calomel or blue pill, without any of their injurious or enervating influences, and are evidently the best, and perhaps the only substitute for the mercurial preparations ever discovered. They not only act upon the secretion of the liver, but, also, from their alterative properties, they act upon and restore to a healthy condition all the secretions of the stomach and bowels which are concerned in the process of digestion. I saw evidences before me where these organs had been renovated, as it were, by the MANDRAKE PILLS, and the result was a good digestion, and, with proper care and food, the food was digested and the nutriment absorbed by the lacteals—good blood was made therefrom, and health and strength and muscle were given to the patient.

"In the Doctor's extended experience, he found what all medical men know to be true, that after the secretions are restored to a healthy condition the organs are often feeble, and need help to enable them to perform their functions properly. The Seaweed Tonic is the remedy for this purpose. As its name implies, it is a vegetable tonic, and gives tone and strength to those organs, and hence a healthy digestion follows its use; when properly administered, the food is dissolved by the secretions of the stomach; the digestion is completed when healthy bile is secreted from the liver, and the food is presented to the lacteal vessels thoroughly dissolved, which is readily taken up by them and passed into the blood-vessels, from which a healthy, nutritious blood is made, from which alone health and strength is derived by the human family. I believe the Pulmonary Syrup is the best Expectorant extant, as it operates in the same manner upon the lungs. It does not dry up the secretions of the important organ like Paregoric, Camphor, or Morphine, but promotes these secretions, and enables the organ to throw off diseased matter in the form of copious expectoration. How often patients ask for something to cure their cough, without thinking upon what that cough depends—that the lungs are impeded in their powers of secretion—that they do not need opiates to lock up the secretions still more, but by having the disease matured with the Pulmonic Syrup, a copious secretion takes place, the cough ceases, and the function of the organ is restored to its natural condition.

"I am led to make these remarks, not only in justice to so meritorious and deserving a gentleman as Dr. Schenck, but more particularly for the benefit of the sick, who are seeking relief from disease. I have seen, both in New York and Boston, the vast amount of good effected by Dr. Schenck's remedies. I know their composition and effect upon the human system, and I believe they are better adapted for the diseases for which they are used than any other known remedies. I have known Dr. Schenck for more than thirty years, and was a witness of the good effects of his medicines upon himself and many others in the surrounding country after his own recovery. I have practised medicines upwards of thirty years, but Dr. Schenck has permission to show my letter and give my name to any who may desire it. I have not seen Dr. Schenck for years, until a few days since, and I could not leave the city without doing what I considered only an act of justice to so good and benevolent a man as Dr. Schenck, at the same time hoping I might benefit the sick by informing them of what I saw and know of the efficacy of these great medicines.

"GEORGE P. REX, M. D."

Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country.

[To be Continued.]

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, January 18, 1873.

Dealings in American securities in the London stock market, last year, amounted to $110,000,000. Its total business was $[illegible], of which only $15,000,000 were in English enterprises.

James Brooks, Durant said yesterday, was the only Government Director of the Union Pacific whom he knew to have been interested in the Credit Mobilier.

The Post Office Committee has authorized its Chairman to draft a bill reducing letter postage to two cents, and requiring prepayment on all printed matter, except on weekly newspapers within the county where they are printed. At present, the Department loses $1,300,000 a year by failure to collect postage on printed matter.

The Hon. David A. Wells, at the request of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has written a letter, which will be found elsewhere, concerning the relations between our Government and the telegraph companies, which is marked by every characteristic quality of his great ability in handling such questions.

The Supreme Court of this State are not likely to get much assistance from the present Legislature in punishing newspapers for "constructive contempt." By the decided vote of 86 to 47, the House of Representatives yesterday refused to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report whether any additional legislation is necessary to enable Courts in this State to punish newspapers for contempt in publishing articles likely to hinder the administration of justice.

Whether or not Ames ever meant to bribe Congressmen, or thought they could be corrupted, may be judged from the conversation Durant swears to having had with him. Ames at one time questioned Durant about the "items" of the expenses of the Credit Mobilier, stating that he wanted to know whether any money had been paid to Congressmen, because, if there had been, he wanted them to pay it back, "if they did not go straight." This remark, Durant thinks, was "jocular."

Durant's testimony reveals in detail the source of the enormous dividends of the Credit Mobilier. They arose out of such robberies as the contract mentioned by him, which awarded the building of 238 miles of road to Oakes Ames at a price two or three millions more than the actual cost. The transaction amounted to giving that amount of the funds of the Union Pacific Railroad to the individuals called the Credit Mobilier, instead of using it to pay the interest on the honest indebtedness of the railroad.

In another column are given all the facts we have been able to gather concerning the new salaries fixed by the Board of County Commissioners for the county officials, the salaries paid heretofore, the new positions created, and the relation between the duties to be performed and the compensation granted. It will be remembered that the new law, which now goes into operation, abolishes the system of farming out the various departments of the County Government, and provides for the payment of stated salaries to all officials directly from the County Treasury.

The Farmers' Convention has adjourned *sine die* after a session marked by great unanimity, and beginning a movement from which ought to come results of great value. Speeches were made yesterday by Hon. W. C. Flagg, Mr. H. C. Lawrence, Colonel J. H. Rowell, and others, and a number of resolutions were adopted. These recommend that it be made a misdemeanor for any State or county official to accept a railroad pass; that our water communications, especially those of the St. Lawrence and the Illinois, be enlarged; that all railroads running in violation of the law be condemned, and run by the State; that at least one of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners should be a representative of the farming class; that Representatives Shellabarger and Hawley be thanked for their recent action; that some bill should be immediately passed by the Legislature like the Vaughan bill of 1871, fixing freight rates; that the taxes on iron, salt, and lumber should be repealed, and calling upon farmers to organize clubs, granges, and other associations.

The Chicago produce markets were generally higher yesterday, and moderately active. Mess pork was quiet and 10c higher, at $11.80@11.85 cash, and $12.30 seller March. Lard was active and 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.30@7.35 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.60@7.65 seller March. Meats were quiet and stronger, at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5⅝@5⅝c for short ribs; 6⅛c for short clear, and 7⅝c per lb for 16 lb green hams. Dressed hogs were less active and a shade easier, at $4.50@4.60 per 100 lbs. Highwines were dull and nominally unchanged, at 88@88½c per gallon. Flour was in better demand and a shade firmer. Wheat was active and 1⅛@1¼c higher, closing at $1.28¼ cash, and $1.24⅝ seller February. Corn was more active, and declined ⅛c, closing at 30¼c cash, and 30⅝c seller February. Oats were rather more active and ⅛c higher, closing at 25⅜c cash, and 25⅝c seller February. Rye was less active and unchanged, at 67½@68c. Barley was less active, but 3@5c higher, closing at 75c for No. 2, and 62c for No. 3. Live hogs were again active, and prices were firm at the closing prices of yesterday, or at $3.65@3.95 for poor to choice. Cattle were in light demand. Sheep were firm.

A novel telegraph scheme has just been passed upon by both Houses of Congress, and awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The plan of the inventor is to erect a mast upon the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and another upon the highest peak of the Alps, upon the top of each of which is to be placed an apparatus for the collection of electricity. He claims that these masts will reach a stratum of the atmosphere which is highly charged with electricity, and that the slightest pulsation at one tower will immediately produce a similar pulsation at the other, the complete circuit being made by the electrified stratum and the ground connections, as in ordinary telegraphing. Whether the inventor's theory is sound, we leave for the savants to decide. In these latter days it is not safe for any one to predict that a thing cannot be done, however improbable it may seem. A few years ago, ordinary telegraph communication seemed just as impossible as Dr. Loomis' aerial proposition. Should his theory prove practical, it must reduce the cost of telegraphy very materially, as it does away with the use of wires and poles, and collects electricity gratuitously from a locality where no royalty will ever be likely to be asked.

In connection with the proceedings and resolutions of the Farmers' Convention at Bloomington, it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact of the limited capacity of the railroads in the way of moving the products of the farm. The capacity of the four trunk lines leading from Chicago to the East is not equal to the transportation of but a small proportion of the surplus crops. At this very time these roads combined have not cars enough to move the cattle, hogs, and sheep that have accumulated in this city. When there are four bushels of grain offering to the one these railroads can move, and four hogs and cattle to the one that the railroads can find cars for, the rates of transportation must be precisely just what the transportation will bring. If freights were down to one-third the present rates, that would not move an additional bushel to market, and the grain, not carried off, would remain to rot, or be used for fuel, as at present. What we want is adequate means of transportation. So long as one propeller can take more grain than can be put on 200 railroad cars, and the number of propellers can be increased indefinitely, it must be evident that, until railroads are increased ten-fold their present number, there can be no sufficient means of transportation, except by a through water route—an extension of the lake navigation to an ocean port.

It is reported that Mrs. Lydia Sherman was prompted to make her confession because of a certain "oppression" which she has felt for the last few weeks; and also that she feels considerably easier in mind since she has revealed the story of her life. The "oppression" which she felt for a few weeks, and the suddenness and completeness of the mental relief which her confession has brought her, may be readily understood from the confession itself. She was a poor woman, subject to many discouragements in life. When a husband (she had several of them) got sick, she would always get discouraged, and dose him with arsenic as a sure means of ready relief. As soon as she became a widow, she felt that she could not support her children, and then she would get discouraged again. Doses of arsenic would follow rapidly, as the natural accompaniments of her depressed mental condition, and she always found a certain satisfaction in feeling that the children were better off after they had partaken thereof. The habit of giving arsenic grew upon Mrs. Sherman as her discouragements increased, but it is only since she has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life that she has experienced that "oppression" of mind which led her to adopt confession as a relief. If she had been in a condition to administer poison to somebody she would probably have adhered to this practice, as it always acted as an antidote to her dejection on former occasions. Having confessed, however, she is now reconciled to mankind, at peace with the world, generally good-natured and comfortable.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Senator Sherman has reported from the Senate Committee on Finance a bill providing for the eventual resumption of specie payments. The bill fixes the 1st day of January, 1874, when the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay on demand, to the holder of United States Treasury notes, when presented in sums of $1,000 or multiples thereof, an equal amount of gold coin; or he may at his option issue in exchange for such notes a bond in such form as he may think proper. The same bill provides that, after July next, the limit upon the aggregate circulation of the National Banks shall cease, and all banks shall deposit National bonds for the security of their circulating notes. In reporting this bill, Mr. Sherman stated no more than the truth when he declared that the resumption of specie payments was demanded by public faith, public policy, and the spirit of our laws. While insisting that individual hardship was not a sufficient reason for the violation of public faith, he took occasion to show the fallacy of the supposed injury to the "debtor class." All men in business are necessarily both debtors and creditors, and the profit and loss of an advance to specie values would be shared by them equally. Its effect would be to destroy fictitious values, and place income and expenditure upon a real value. There can be no greater evil inflicted upon business than the use of a depreciated currency. The only evil consequence of a resumption of specie payments would be that resulting from a contraction of the currency; but even this must come at some time, and can be met now as well as at any time. But even this anticipated evil is greatly exaggerated. A contraction of the currency would of itself restore specie payments; it is the direct means to accomplish that end. In 1866, the Government reduced the currency in circulation by funding over three hundred millions of compound-interest and other notes. The rapid payment of the debt has advanced the value of both notes and bonds, and it is much easier now to bring the value of the notes up to par in gold than it was even five years ago.

There is a great mistake in the widespread notion that a return to a specie standard necessarily involves a reduction of paper currency. If the amount of currency be not in excess of the wants of the country, and there be no difficulty as to the redemption of that currency, the return to specie payments will not reduce the amount of the paper in circulation. In 1862, when specie payments were suspended, the coin and currency in circulation was equal to 2.71 per cent of the national wealth, while in 1870, though greatly increased, it was only 2.62 per cent of the national wealth. At this time the total amount of United States notes in circulation is $356,000,000, of which a large amount is held, under the law, by the banks as a reserve, and a large gold reserve is held by the Treasury. It is not, therefore, probable that there is any such excess of currency as will induce any serious presentation of greenbacks for redemption. If presented, they can be paid out again in public disbursements, and in this way there can be no serious contraction of the currency in circulation. The one thing needed for the successful and easy resumption of specie payments is confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain it, and this confidence, Mr. Sherman thinks, can be secured either by, 1, the maintenance in the Treasury of a large reserve of coin; 2, an authority with the Secretary to sell bonds for coin; and, 3, authority for an ultimate redemption in bonds or coin. The first is objectionable, because it keeps that sum of money idle; and the second because, as the power would only be exercised in times of stringency, the bonds might be sacrificed. The third mode requires no reserve, and places the note on a par with the National bonds. With specie resumption, the National Banking system will become free, and the bank currency will expand or contract as public necessities will require. As such banks may redeem in coin or notes, they can sustain no serious loss on their securities, because it cannot exceed an exchange of their bonds for their notes at par. The resumption of specie payments will again bring gold and silver coins into general use, and the amount of these now hoarded is perhaps less than two hundred millions, and will probably be taken and held by the banks as a reserve.

The measure proposed by the Senate Finance Committee will commend itself to the judgment of the country. It is in full accord with sound principles of political economy and of commercial morality. It is calculated, more than all other measures, to elevate the financial credit of the Government,—an effect that will extend to the like benefit of municipal and commercial credit in all parts of the Union. Specie payments were suspended eleven years ago, in January, 1862. The war was closed nearly eight years ago, and during that time the business and credit of the country have been cursed with an irredeemable and depreciated currency, which has greatly aggravated the taxation of the people. It is time to do something towards a return to sound currency and real values. It is time to close the gold-room and turn out the army of gamblers. It is time for the Government to offer to take up and settle its outstanding and over-due paper. It is time to return once more to a currency in which a dollar will be a dollar in fact as well as in name.

THE OVER-ISSUE OF GREENBACKS.

A New York despatch states that it is understood there that the President will veto any act which Congress may pass prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury reissuing any part of the $44,000,000 of additional greenbacks which were retired some years ago. We do not understand by what authority this statement of the Presidential purpose is made. The President can hardly have authorized any person to declare in advance that he would veto an act which Congress had not yet passed. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, some months ago, took the responsibility of issuing some of this money, which has since been withdrawn. His conduct in this matter has been pronounced illegal by a Committee of the Senate, and is under investigation in the House. It may be that the friends of the Assistant Secretary intend to fight his battle, and are counting upon the support of the President.

There can be no question that Congress ought to pass such a prohibitory law, and there can be no question that, if the law be vetoed, it ought to be passed over the veto. Every consideration of public policy, and of a responsible administration of the Treasury, demand that the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the matter of increasing the public debt and manipulating public securities, should be strictly defined by law. The Assistant Secretary, during the temporary absence of Mr. Boutwell, claimed the right to construe the law for himself, and to execute it; and it is the duty of Congress to place that question beyond all controversy hereafter. It is a dangerous and unprecedented power to be placed in the hands of any single officer to add at his discretion $40,000,000 to the public debt; it is still more dangerous to permit such an officer, without responsibility, to inflate or depress the market; to operate, through his favorites in the public funds; to raise or depress securities, or to tamper in any way with the public credit or the business of the country. Congress should certainly pass such a bill, and should not adjourn without making it the law, veto or no veto.

MR. HARLAN'S $10,000.

During the testimony of Mr. Durant, before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, the information was obtained that this gentleman contributed the sum of $10,000 to assist in securing the election of the Rev. Mr. Harlan to the United States Senate. This was after Mr. Harlan had been Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Durant was good enough to assign as a motive for his generous contribution that every man "ought to do something for his country." The inference was highly complimentary to Mr. Harlan. Mr. Durant said as plainly as he could, without offending Mr. Harlan's modesty, that it was for the country's good that Mr. Harlan was returned to the Senate. Mr. Harlan, however, failed to take the compliment in the same generous spirit with which it was given, though it does not appear that he declined the use of the $10,000 which had been donated with even greater magnanimity. Being now Senator, and the editor of a Washington newspaper, Mr. Harlan has taken advantage of his facilities for rushing into print to express the opinion that Mr. Durant's contribution in this instance was entirely foreign to the subject under investigation, and that nothing should have been said about it. The Committee evidently does not agree with Mr. Harlan, for it has called upon Mr. Durant every day subsequently to give some more definite statement concerning the $10,000 donation. The statements have not agreed from day to day as thoroughly as might have been desired. Mr. Durant said on Wednesday that he had given two checks of $5,000 each to assist at Mr. Harlan's election. On Thursday he said that he had given these two checks to Mr. Harlan himself, payable to the latter's order, "supposing Harlan knew how to appropriate it;" but he added that he did not know whether Harlan was at that time Secretary of the Interior or not, and did not know whether he was at that time a candidate for the United States Senate or not. The recollections of Credit Mobilier witnesses seem to be singularly conflicting on different days.

Mr. Harlan's claim, that the Durant contribution of $10,000,—which was given certainly for use in Iowa, and about the time of Mr. Harlan's candidature for a return to the United States Senate,—should not have been brought out before the Committee, is not a good one. It would not be difficult to trace a connection between the subject under investigation and the position of Mr. Harlan at that time. Even if Mr. Harlan's assertion, that there was no more Pacific Railroad legislation after he returned to the Senate, be correct, it still remains that Mr. Harlan was Secretary of the Interior,—a Department which, from the very beginning, had intimate and important relations with the Pacific Railroads. But, even setting this aside, it is a matter of so much public interest to know that one individual, representing a powerful corporation like the Union Pacific Railroad, should have given $10,000 to assist in electing one Senator, that it should be brought before the public at any time and under any circumstances. It is well known that elections generally require money for what may be called legitimate expenses, in order to distinguish them from corruption funds. There are the expenses of public speakers, the distribution of public documents, the printing of tickets, etc., which parties have assumed in their own interests. It is equally true, however, that Senatorial elections differ from all others in this respect: United States Senators are elected by Legislatures, after the legitimate expenses of the popular elections are over. The way in which money is generally used in Senatorial elections is that brought forth in the case of Mr. Caldwell, of Kansas, and charged in the case of Patterson.

We only know so much of this matter as Mr. Durant has stated in his testimony, and this is not altogether clear. As the matter stands now, the two checks for $5,000 each are left in Mr. Harlan's hands. We should think that it would be a wiser course for Mr. Harlan to explain what was done with the $10,000, rather than to assume the air of injured dignity, and assert the claim that the matter is not before the proper Committee. No matter where it is, the public is just now interested in ascertaining where, when, and how money has been used in Senatorial elections; and this public interest ought to be satisfied in the case of Mr. Harlan as well as in that of Caldwell or Patterson.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The people of this county will hear with regret of the resignation of Mr. Singer, of the Board of County Commissioners. Since the organization of that Board, in December, 1871, as many as ten members have resigned or refused a re-election. As a rule, the gentlemen who have withdrawn have been of that class whose services are of the most importance to the public. One reason given by Mr. Singer is, that he cannot attend to his own business and also to that of the county; but Mr. Singer should remember that while he is attending to the business of the county he is also guarding and protecting his own interests, as well as that of the whole community. So far, the Board of County Commissioners has been a vast improvement over the old Board of Supervisors,—the improvement being that the Commissioners have been mainly those who are business men, while the Supervisors were as generally men whose exclusive business was to be Supervisors. The resignation and retirement of such men as Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Stearns, Mr. Wahl, Mr. Talcott, and others, has been a misfortune to the public. Every Commissioner who retires on the ground that he has private business which he cannot neglect, makes way for a successor who wants no business but that of levying taxes on the public and expending the money lavishly and freely. There are other gentlemen in the Board who are serving at great inconvenience to themselves and at a loss to their private business, but we hope they will remain. They are the only protection this county has from an expenditure and a waste that would exceed the disgraceful action of the old Supervisors. We trust that Mr. Singer, as an act of duty to the public, will withdraw his resignation. The public interests at stake are too great to permit any person to weaken the number of responsible members in the Board of County Commissioners.

DEFECTIVE FLUES.

The burning of the First Congregational Church, on Thursday evening, conveys another solemn warning to all parties engaged in the construction of buildings which are to be used for large public assemblages. The well-nigh Providential circumstances attending this fire do not lessen the importance of the warning. Thanks to the efficiency of the firemen, the solid character of the church walls, and the snow which covered the adjacent roofs, none of the surrounding buildings were destroyed. Thanks to the fact that the fire broke out at 7 o'clock, instead of an hour later, no lives were lost. Everything connected with the fire was fortunate,—well-nigh miraculously fortunate,—and there is danger, therefore, that the warning may be forgotten or entirely unheeded. Much as we may admire the strong, substantial manner in which this church was built, its elegant proportions, its massive walls, which so successfully resisted the action of the heat, and much as we may admire the undaunted spirit of the Trustees and congregation in resolving, even while their church was still burning, to rebuild immediately, admiration and sympathy should give place to duty. Whatever of beauty and elegance and symmetry this church possessed, was more than offset by an act of culpable negligence, where the most conscientious and careful precautions should have been observed. Here was a church built so massively that it ought to have endured for centuries. Its slated roof and heavy rock-faced walls gave every indication of perfect security. Its interior arrangements were not only the finest in the city, but perfectly adapted to all the uses of a congregation of worshippers, as well as for the various social festivals of the church. Having finished the church at a cost of over $140,000, and made it one of the handsomest edifices west of New York, the egregious folly of boxing in the furnace flues with wood is then committed. It is only a question of time how soon every such building will be burned. Little by little the material subjected to the heat is preparing to burst into flame. In this case the opportunity came quickly. For the regular Sunday services the church can be heated gradually for a day or two, but this was a special occasion. A concert was to have been held there. The church must be heated quickly. On the day of the concert, the weather changed, and it grew very cold. To thoroughly warm so large a church, even under ordinary circumstances, requires a great amount of heat. In this instance, it had to be done quickly, and the result was that, as the virtually wooden flues became speedily overheated, they were soon in flames, and the fire was in such a locality that it was instantly communicated to various parts of the church, and could not be extinguished by the temporary appliances which were at hand. Before the engines could arrive the building was doomed.

Suppose that this fire had broken out an hour or two later, at which time there would have been a large audience in attendance upon the concert. The flames first appeared by the front doors of the church, and exit in that direction would have been cut off. There was one other door in the east wing of the church, communicating with the auditorium, two basement doors, and possibly doors in the rear of the basement. The exit of the audience must have been practically confined to the east door. The basement of the church was devoted to a variety of purposes, and its large area was cut up into pastor's rooms, libraries, lecture-room, Sunday school-room, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen, connecting with each other by a complicated network of passages and corridors. If the smoke and heat had allowed any one to escape by the basement, there would probably have been no one in the audience sufficiently acquainted with the basement exits to have found his way out in time, for the flames spread with fearful rapidity, the whole interior being a seething mass of fire in a very few minutes. An inevitable panic must have been created, and in that panic no one can tell now many lives might have been lost. The difference of an hour's time may have prevented a terrible loss of life, and inevitable sorrow in hundreds of homes.

Such a possibility as this, so happily averted, should teach the Trustees of the church, in making their arrangements for rebuilding, a salutary and very important lesson. They cannot be too diligent and careful in providing that the new church shall not be exposed to danger from a defective flue—the cause of the majority of the destructive fires in this country. Leaving out the exposure of human life and the dangers to surrounding property, it is a wretched economy which sacrifices safety to ornament. Better have less beauty and more security. The same lesson applies with equal force to all large buildings which are liable to expose human life and property. It is well-nigh inexplicable why men will devote thousands of dollars to the erection of a building, and then deliberately place a fire-trap in it, which sooner or later must lead to its destruction. During the present winter, disasters by fire have been more than ordinarily frequent. The great Boston fire, the Centre street, Fifth Avenue Hotel and Theatre, Barnum's Museum, Talmage's Tabernacle, and numerous other conflagrations have originated from the same cause which has destroyed the Congregational Church. What building is to burn next? How much property must be destroyed and how many lives must be lost before people will exercise ordinary caution in building. In New York, the constantly-recurring fires have led to a thorough examination of the public buildings with reference to this question of flues. Is it not time that a similar examination were made in Chicago, and that property-owners were compelled to protect their buildings?

Obituary.

THE REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D.

Dr. Leavitt, who died in his 78th year, on Thursday evening, in Brooklyn, N. Y., was one of the ablest as well as one of the most useful men of his generation. In his earlier years he had an important part in public affairs, and was a well-known and able advocate of many reforms which have since been carried out. He was one of the first to take up the anti-slavery cause; he was a leader in the temperance movement a quarter of a century ago; he was one of the ablest writers on the question of free trade, and in his old age, but a few years ago, an essay of his on this subject received the prize of the Cobden Club, of England. He wrote often, and well, too, on municipal reform and many other questions.

Thirty or thirty-five years ago, Dr. Leavitt was the honored and valued associate of Chase, Wade, and all the then rising anti-slavery leaders; and took a lively though not conspicuous interest in politics. His advice, always sound and clear as well as bold and fearless, was highly valued by these men; and, had he had political ambition, he had all the qualities of sound judgment, fearless courage, and practical sense, which would have given him a high place among the famous men of the nation.

Dr. Leavitt was a man of very simple tastes and habits; he had no mere showy qualities; and was too much enamored of ideas to care for his own advancement. He brought up, in a quiet home and with moderate means, a large family of children; and was content and happy to see the reforms for which he labored in his earlier days succeed, without desiring fame or advancement for himself. He was an Abolitionist, but faithful to the Union; a prominent temperance man, but no prohibitionist; a lover of liberty all his days, but a hater of license; and he possessed, in a singular degree, to the last of an honorable old age, enthusiasm for the right, united with the clearest practical common sense.

His long life was devoted to the service of his fellow-men more completely, perhaps, than that of any man with whom he was associated; he neither gained nor sought any of the customary rewards of such a life; but he had the respect and love of a large circle of friends who knew and appreciated his worth, and he lived to the end of his long and useful life with judgment unimpaired by any of the vices or follies of old age, with sound health, and with the reverence of all who knew him, and especially of the younger men, who had learned the principles of government from him, and to whom he was always one of the most genial as well as one of the wisest and kindest of companions.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Georgia Legislature, on the 11th, elected State officers as follows: Secretary of State, N. C. Barnett; Treasurer, John Jones; Comptroller General, William L. Goldsmith. Messrs. Barnett and Jones are former incumbents.

—The United States Senate will soon be called to decide on the "status of" government in Louisiana by the appearance of two persons claiming Kellogg's seat for the unexpired portion of the term ending March 3, viz.: General William L. McMillan, elected by the McEnery Legislature, and John Ray, elected by the Kellogg Legislature. General McMillan is an Indiana soldier, who, since the war, has resided in Louisiana, was elected to the State Senate in 1870, and is one of the seven "hold-over" Republican Senators who last week went from the Kellogg to the McEnery Legislature. Mr. Ray is, we believe, an old resident, and was a claimant to a seat in Congress under the reconstructed State Government of 1865. For the full term, beginning March 4, the Kellogg Legislature has elected Pinchback; the McEnery Legislature is still balloting for a choice. The McEnery Legislature contains nearly all those who are returned elected by both Boards, and ten of the fifteen Senators of 1870 holding over; and all these are the quorum of a full Legislature. The Kellogg affair would be without a quorum, even of the list declared by Judge Durell, had not the managers subsequently invented Senators and Representatives, without the shadow of a pretence of authority.

—Ex-Governor Baker, of Indiana, is marked for a seat in the United States Senate when Pratt's term shall expire, in 1875. It was for that an infamous legislative apportionment was made in a special session at the heel of Baker's term.

—Bowen and Dorsey, the rivals for the Arkansas Senatorship, are of the same age, born in 1840, Bowen in Iowa, and Dorsey in Vermont. Bowen served in the Kansas Volunteers, and, after the war, settled in Van Buren, Ark. He has been Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, Governor of Idaho, etc., and has amassed great wealth in railroad grants. Dorsey graduated at Oberlin, was Captain of Ohio artillery in Virginia, then became an iron-monger at Sandusky, Ohio, and is now settled at Helena, Ark., as President of the Arkansas Central Railroad.

—The Washington *Chronicle* (Senator Harlan) professes to believe that State Treasurer Rankin, of Iowa, could not intentionally have used funds that did not belong to him, and that, by an error of judgment, or by an idea that there was nothing criminal in it, he may have been led to use the funds. Rankin himself says, in a communication to the Iowa Legislature, that he had made business engagements upon an easy money market—

But within the last six months times changed. Business became dull and money scarce. Those to whom I was indebted needed their money and required payment, and, relying in part on promises made to me of money to borrow, and in part upon the belief that I could obtain money by the sale or mortgage of my property before it would be needed by the College, I used of these funds. This was my error. I make no attempt to either justify or palliate it. I should have allowed myself to have been driven into bankruptcy rather than to have used the College funds.

OLD YALE.

Annual Dinner of the Chicago Yale Association.

A Large Number of Eminent Gentlemen in Attendance—An Enjoyable Occasion.

The annual dinner of the Chicago Yale Association occurred last evening at the Gardner House, and was attended by a very large number of the alumni of that honored institution of learning. There were present the following named gentlemen, whose year is given with name: Rev. F. Bascom, '28; C. B. Hosmer, '33; H. S. Noyes, '35; S. M. Booth, '41; Rev. G. S. F. Savage, '44; Rev. F. W. Fisk, '49; Prof. James Hyde, '47; Carter H. Harrison, '45; A. A. Sprague, '59; E. G. Mason, '60; J. S. Norton, '65; A. F. Hatch, '63; L. T. Chamberlain, '63; Washington Hesing, '70; B. F. Wilson, '68; H. S. Brown, '61; E. C. Porter, '58; L. L. Abbott, '66; H. W. Jones, '55; F. T. Dubois, '72; L. L. Boomer, '72; J. H. Anderson, '59; J. W. Bussell, '60; D. B. Lyman, '64; J. H. Bissell, '65; S. H. Wheeler, '68; George Manasses, '68; H. C. Barnard, '69; J. C. Patterson, '66; A. Barton, '69; L. L. Palmer, '67; Z. S. Matin, '69; J. W. Hartshorn, '67; James Jay, '69; J. P. Mathews, '48; C. D. Helmer, '52; W. Washington, '54; Walter Hull, '70; J. F. Perry, '70; George W. Young, '66; Franklin McVeigh, '62; A. A. Sprague, '59; H. T. Street, '59; H. V. Freeman, '69; A. B. Brown, '67; J. W. Hyde, '61; S. Appleton, '63; and H. T. Rogers, '68.

The hospitable parlors of the Gardner House were well filled at 8 o'clock, when the gentlemen were ushered into the ladies' ordinary, where arrangements had been made for the dinner on a scale of unusual liberality. The charming room in which the dinner was served is intended for such gatherings as that of last evening, and that there shall be plenty of room, and less of formality, or for some other good and just purpose, the tables are arranged at comfortable intervals. There were eight tablefuls, if one may use the phrase, and a corps of waiters to pay due attention to the gathering.

The Rev. C. D. Helmer, or, as he prefers to be called, Pastor Helmer, presided at the dinner, in virtue of his election to that honor at a preliminary meeting. The gentlemen seated, Dr. Bascom, of the Class of '23, said grace, and the ceremony of eating commenced. And here a few remarks as to how it was done may not be deemed out of place. In the first place, the waiters had been carefully drilled in their respective duties; and were as careful, attentive, and full of tact as could be desired. They were under the immediate eye of no less a person than Mr. Fred. Gould himself, and every touch of the bell set them noiselessly about their duties. They filed in and out of the room with true and noiseless steps, did the bidding of those upon whom they waited with intelligence and promptness, and behaved decorously. As to the dinner, it was in every way fitting to the occasion. The cuisine of the Gardner House, already celebrated for its resources, was not found wanting last evening, and a rich and delicate repast was laid before the alumni. Each course came in its turn; there was no bill of fare, but the dinner was in every respect worthy of the house. It consisted of the following: Oysters on the half-shell, followed by green turtle soup and Quebec salmon, with sauterne; roast fillet of beef, larded, with mushrooms; asparagus and French potatoes; roast quail stuffed with green peas; lobster and chicken salads and cheese; puddings—English plum-pudding; ice-cream in various moulds; grapes, oranges, apples; coffee, and cigars. The sauterne and the Champagne that followed it were excellent, and left nothing to be desired.

Following the dinner came the addresses and toasts. The Chairman then briefly addressed the association. When he closed, Dr. J. N. Hyde delivered an original poem appropriate to the occasion, which was received with applause. The first toast, "To our Alma Mater," was responded to by Professor Fisk, of the class of '49. The song "Alma Mater" was then sung with proper enthusiasm; the toast, "Chicago Yale Association," was happily responded to by the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain; "Yale and the Union," by Carter H. Harrison; "Pure Democracy at Yale," by the Rev. E. C. Porter; "Business and Culture," by H. C. Barnard; "The Co-education of the Sexes at Yale," by J. S. Norton; followed by a poem by Mr. Noyes. The last was especially applauded. The speeches were all pointed and telling, and lost nothing by the occasion of their delivery.

The dinner was a hearty and enjoyable affair, the reunion none the less so. It was a time for good fellowship, and everybody appeared so to regard it.

FLOODS.

High Water in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A despatch from Reading, Pa., says that the Schuylkill River is slowly rising. A small bridge was carried away, but the greatest danger is now over. At Trenton, N. J., the track of the Pennsylvania Road is overflowed, and trains are detained. The Delaware has fallen. The Susquehanna is still ice-bound, though the water is rising. At Magnolia, in Maryland, the Gunpo River is unusually high. Water is reported high at Bush, on the Gunpowder and Black River, Maryland, but the bridges on the track of the Baltimore Railroad are in no danger. The flood at Wilmington, Del., prevents the Delaware Road trains from coming, and much danger is apprehended.

Insurance.

Special attention is directed to the annual statement of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, appearing in another column. This Company, after having paid during the half-century of its existence over $35,000,000 (thirty-five million dollars) in losses, including nearly $4,000,000 (four million dollars) by our memorable fire of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, and providing for all liabilities by the Boston fire, is still possessed of over $4,000,000 (four million dollars) net assets, made up, as every business man can see, of the choicest and most reliable securities that an individual or corporation can hold. The record of this truly great institution is unparalleled in the history of fire insurance, and shows what integrity of purpose, fidelity in the discharge of all obligations, and a wise and liberal management will accomplish in the face of even great disasters. Unquestionably does this Company, in view of its past record and present financial condition, guarantee an unfailing well of indemnity to its patrons.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, Jan. 19, 1873. Through tickets *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, will be good on this train.

Opening To-Day.

McGuire Bros. & Co. will open their new wholesale and retail liquor-store, Nos. 121 and 123 Monroe, near Clark street, to-day. They invite their friends and customers to inspect their new establishment.

The Wharton Poisoning Trial.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—In the trial of Mrs. Wharton, yesterday, Mrs. Childs testified to purchasing tartar-emetic by the request of Mrs. Wharton. Dr. Williams testified to the sickness of Van Ness, which resembled that arising from the taking of strychinine, his partial recovery, and then a relapse, the said relapse showing symptoms of being caused by tartar-emetic.

Arrest of Mutineers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—William Thomas, William Callavan, and John Rodin, were taken from the steamship Tagus, from Liverpool, upon its arrival yesterday, and locked up on a charge of mutiny. While at sea they assaulted the Captain and other officers and beat them violently.

The Horse Disease.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 17.—The horse disease has reached here, but in a mild form. Many of the cavalry horses at Fort Davy Russell, are affected. No cases are reported at Fort Laramie or at the Indian Agency.

New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day Mr. Opdyke offered an amendment to the Constitution providing for compulsory education.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 17.—A boiler explosion on Wednesday, on the Chattahoochee River, killed two persons and wounded several.

Dr. Ashwin, of Indianapolis, has been again arrested on an indictment by the Grand Jury for complicity in the Spicer-Wilbur abortion case.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Contest for the Railroad and Canal Commissionerships.

Text of the Bill to Extend the Time for the Collection of Taxes.

List of Bills Introduced in Both Houses of the General Assembly.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 17.—The Revenue Committee reported a bill providing for the extension of the time in which the Town and District Collectors shall return the books and make final settlement, from Feb. 1 to March 10, and giving the County Collectors twenty days after March 10 to notify the Town and District Collectors upon what day they shall make final settlement, which virtually extends the time to April 1. The County Collector shall make his sworn statement of the amounts received by April 10, and before April 15 shall pay the State taxes into the Treasury. The act ceases on April 16. This bill is similar to the bill reported in the Senate, and will probably pass in its present shape. Of course, it is an emergency bill.

RAILROAD EXTORTIONS.

Mr. Jacquess offered a series of instructions to Congressmen and Senators, relative to improving Western rivers, which was amended to death, and buried in the Committee on Federal Relations.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Messrs. Wicker and Lennox, of Cook, introduced a bill to repeal the landlord clause in the Liquor law, and the latter contemplates the abolition of imprisonment as a penalty under the act.

HEATING APPARATUS.

The Senate refused to expend $2,000 on a new heating apparatus recommended by a Special Committee, and then adjourned until 6 o'clock Monday evening.

RECESS.

The House adjourned until Monday morning.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings visited the Executive Mansion, yesterday, to examine its condition so as to estimate about how much money will be required to put it in ship-shape. Most of the plastering from the roof of the principal parlor and of the dining-room seemed to be on the floor, having fallen within the last few days. The bed-chambers were then inspected, the mattresses and coverings examined, and the gentlemen satisfied that a few pairs of blankets and some sheeting would be indispensable to Gubernatorial comfort. The carpets looked worn, and were not in first-rate order; cups and saucers, and napkins, and knives and forks, dinner and tea services were wanted. Governor Palmer used most of his own table fixings. The kitchen had little or no furniture, and culinary utensils were conspicuously absent. The paint was dim, and the mansion wore a dilapidated and chilly air. The ice-house was on the verge of collapse. The house was built during Matteson's Administration, and he used his own furniture. Governor Yates got $10,000 for furniture, which he expended on a few rooms, and there has been no new furniture worth speaking of purchased since. After twelve years' service, much of what remains might be superannuated. Four years since $8,900 was given for repairs, painting, etc., and $3,000 for furniture. Governor Palmer used most of his own culinary apparatus. The amount that will be asked will be $60,000, about the value of the building to-day, though it cost $50,000 when built. The Committee seemed to think that it needed a thorough overhauling and new furniture almost throughout. It was suggested that the building would make an admirable Deaf and Dumb Institute, and the money to be appropriated for a new institution of that kind, or for a Blind Asylum, could be used to purchase a new residence for the Governor. It is likely, however, that an appropriation will be readily given to renovate the building.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

No definite policy in railroad legislation has yet been adopted by any one. The House Committee will soon meet and talk the matter over. Amendments will be made to the Railroad and Warehouse laws intended to remedy the deficiencies which experience has developed, and an appropriation will be asked for to pay the expenses of prosecution. The idea promulgated by Governor Palmer is well received, though doubts are expressed as to its practicability. It is believed, however, that the passage of a law empowering persons to run trains on the railroads under certain conditions and restrictions, referring principally to time-tables, would introduce an element of competition that could not fail to have a healthy effect, whether taken advantage of or not. The two Committees of the House and Senate will probably co-operate and work in harmony. The Committees in the last Legislature never could agree, and an unhappy feeling prevailed which interfered with and prevented the passage of some necessary and useful acts.

DECLINE TO VOTE.

Senator Brooks still announces that he will not vote for Judge Trumbull for Senator. He did not attend the caucus. Two or three Republicans think they cannot vote for Governor Oglesby on account of the oaths they took to support the Constitution. These votes cannot affect the result one way or the other.

DAMAGES CLAIMED.

Mr. Loomis introduced a bill to pay the City of Shawneetown $125,000 for damages occasioned by the digging of a ditch through the streets of the town in 1838, at the time of the building of the Alton & Shawneetown Railroad. Shawneetown has been a long time discovering that it was damaged, and it will be longer getting compensation therefor.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

Mr. Savage introduced a bill this morning providing that railroad conductors who collect more fare than allowed by law on the different railroads in the State shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined $100 for each offence. Also, that conductors or other railroad employe putting off passengers refusing to pay higher fare than allowed by law shall be guilty of assault, and liable to the penalties therefor.

BOARD OF HEALTH FOR COOK COUNTY.

The propriety of extending the jurisdiction of the Board of Health of Chicago over Cook County is being discussed by some members of the delegation, and it is not improbable that a bill to that effect will be introduced. The "Perfumery War" now raging started the idea. The present Board may be abolished, and a new one provided for.

MATERIALS OR REPAIRS.

Mr. Johnston, of Rock Island, introduced a resolution providing that the Doorkeeper be authorized to provide "such materials or repairs" as may be "actually necessary" to the comfort of the members of the House. This is of the same tenor as the former resolution, except that the Speaker should certify to the materials or repairs actually necessary. Does "repairs" refer to members' boots and shoes? It is rather indefinite, to say the least, and very comprehensive.

A SENSIBLE MOTION.

Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, moved to rescind the resolution ordering the printing of the Constitution. He stated that the Public Printer informed his Committee that he should withhold the printing of the rules until the House passed again upon the printing of the Constitution, believing he had no right to print the document. Mr. Armstrong said they could buy the Constitution for a small sum, which was true, and each member could afford the amount. The resolution was very properly rescinded.

A SYNDICATE.

The effort to have Mr. Tompkins removed from the Grain Inspectorship is increasing in strength every day in the interest of Mr. Harper. While Mr. Harper may be a very excellent young man, Mr. Tompkins has been tried, and though attempts have been made here to impeach the honesty and efficiency of his administration of the office, they have utterly failed. There are symptoms of a ring in the interest of certain candidates for the Commissionership and Grain Inspector. The success of such a movement would be calamitous in placing the grain trade at the mercy of the Syndicate. A few more candidates for Commissioner are on the ground. Ex-Senator Van Dorsten arrived this morning, and Mr. Frew and Mr. Boyd have been here. Mr. Chamberlain, who ran for Congress in this district and lost, also wants an appointment. The scramble for these places shows the anxiety there is to secure them, and is rather unbecoming. Petitions longer than any of the Gospels are being circulated by individuals, but petitions are easily procured, and men sign them without considering the interests of the public. The men who are most persistent in seeking these important positions are the most dangerous to appoint, and their applications should be regarded with suspicion.

SENATE BILLS.

The Senate Revenue Committee reported back a bill extending the collection of taxes forty-five days.

Mr. Waite introduced a bill providing that life insurance companies may withdraw securities on deposit with the State, and substitute others. It is intended to enable life insurance companies retiring from business and reinsuring in some other company to withdraw their securities, and replace them with those of the reinsuring company.

JUDICIAL HELP FOR COOK COUNTY.

The accumulation of business in the Cook County Courts induced the preparation of a bill providing that the Judges of Cook County may invite Judges from any Circuit in the State to preside in Chicago, for which they shall receive a *per diem* equal to the pay of the Cook County Judges. The County Judges, it is argued, have plenty of spare time which they would be willing to spend in Chicago. Mr. Rountree introduced the bill.

EXTENSION OF TAXES.

Mr. Hay, from the Committee on Revenue, has reported back a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes, with a substitute providing for the extension of time for this year only until March 1. Mr. Bradwell raised the question as to whether the section amended should not be set forth in full, followed by the section as amended. Mr. Hay thought the Constitution contemplated the setting forth of the section as amended only, and Mr. Rountree and Mr. Johnston agreed with him. Mr. Connolly desired to have the bill amended so that the Collectors should be compelled to file new bonds. Amendments were declared out of order, and the bill was ordered to be printed. The bill is as follows:

A BILL—For an act extending the time for the collection of the taxes on the assessments for the year A. D. 1872, and delinquent and omitted taxes of former years.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes," approved March 30, 1872, it is provided as follows:

"SEC. 169. Town and District Collectors shall return the tax books and make final settlement for the amount of taxes placed in their hands for collection, on or before the 1st day of February next after receiving the tax book: *Provided*, that the County Collector may first notify, in writing, the several Town or District Collectors upon what day within twenty days after the 1st day of February they shall appear at his office to make final settlement."

"SEC. 239. On or before the 28th day of February, annually, after he has made settlement with Town or District Collectors, the County Collector shall make a sworn statement, showing the total amounts of each kind of tax received by him from Town or District Collectors, and the total amount of each collected by himself, which statement shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk."

"SEC. 241. The County Collector shall, on or before the fifth day of March following, pay over to the State Treasurer the taxes in his hands payable to the State Treasury, as shown by such settlement."

Now, therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That said section one hundred and sixty-nine be so amended that Town and District Collectors shall make return of the tax-books and make final settlement for the amount of taxes placed in their hands for collection, on or before the first day of March A. D. 1873, and that in the proviso to said section, March shall be substituted for February.

SEC. 2. That the two hundred and thirty-ninth section of said act be so amended that the words, 30th of March, A. D. 1873, shall be substituted for the 28th day of February, annually; and that the two hundred and forty-first section shall be so amended as to substitute the 5th day of April, A. D. 1873, for the 5th day of March in said section.

SEC. 3. This act shall apply to take effect and be in force only as to the collection of taxes charged on the Collector's books of the year A. D. 1872, leaving said original sections in full force as to all future assessments.

And, whereas, Collectors are proceeding to collect the assessments for taxes for the year 1872, and the benefit of this act will be lost unless it takes immediate effect, therefore an emergency exists requiring it shall so take effect; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

There is an interesting contest going on over the Railroad and Warehouse Commissionerships, though it is pretty well understood that certain gentlemen have the inside track. In fact, they all have the inside track if they are to be believed. Stillwell is so sure of it that he talks of his chances of reappointment two years hence; ex-Senator Boyd has many friends who swear vengeance, political vengeance of course, on those who will dare defeat him; Captain Brierly's friends say he is young, which is true enough, and made seventy-two speeches during the campaign for which he has received no consideration. That is a strong recommendation here. David Linegar, one of the rough diamonds of Southern Illinois as a lawyer, is also in the race, and there are persons disposed to bet on his selection. Colonel Morgan will, in all probability, be retained, as he supported General Grant; and in that case, notwithstanding the confidence of Stillwell and his friends, Stillwell cannot very well get it, being from an adjoining county. The younger candidates think that Governor Beveridge will appoint them, so that they may grow and be strong to help him to the Senate, in Senator Logan's place, four years from now, and say that old men would either be aspiring themselves or be powerless to render assistance. Four years is a long way off, however. Mr. Harper is working for the Grain Inspectorship, regarded here as a better appointment than a Commissionership. Mr. Tompkins' time will not expire until July, but it is asserted that he will be removed at an early day. Mr. Harper was a Grant man, the principal, and in some cases the only, recommendation of many of the candidates here. The chances of Morgan, McCrea, and Linegan are generally regarded as best.

There is a movement on foot to defeat the reappointment of Colonel Utley as Canal Commissioner on the ground that the tolls of the canal were raised too high under his administration. It is likely the opposition will include Mr. Milne and Mr. Hickox.

INSANE MURDERERS.

Mr. Alexander, of Montgomery, has introduced a bill providing that murderers pleading insanity be tried and confined in an asylum for the term to which their crime would consign them to the Penitentiary if sane; and if sanity should return to the criminals, to serve out the balance of their sentences in the Penitentiary. This is somewhat similar to the Hinchcliffe bill introduced in the Senate.

CITY INCORPORATION ACT.

Mr. Cronkite has introduced a bill to amend the City Incorporation act so that it may be submitted to the people twice in four years instead of once, and making it obligatory to hold an election for Mayor in 1873, and every two years thereafter. The bill as drawn is as clear as mud, and contains an emergency clause.

APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Cannon was appointed by the Governor Justice of the Peace for North Chicago, vice Owen Dougherty, deceased, and was confirmed by the Senate.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 17.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Senator PALMER—From citizens of Kankakee County, praying extension of time for collecting taxes. From Iroquois County, petition, same tenor. Referred to the Committee on Revenue.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on the Judiciary, by Senator SANFORD, reported back Senate bill 27 in regard to judgments and decrees, with sundry amendments. Report concurred in, and the bill was ordered engrossed and printed, and ordered to a third reading.

The Judiciary Committee reported back Senate bill 32, on the same subject, with the recommendation that it lay on the table. Concurred in.

Also, Senate bill 48, concerning Notary Publics, with amendments. The bill was ordered to a second reading, and, with amendments, printed.

JUDICIAL REPORT.

By consent, Senator LEE introduced a communication from the Judge of Circuit 21, giving the information asked for. Laid on the table.

JURORS.

By request of the Judiciary Committee, Senate bill 25, in reference to grand and petit jurors, was ordered printed.

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Senator BURNS, from the Revenue Committee, reported a substitute for Senate bill 23, in relation to assessment and collection of taxes. This substitute was read, and ordered laid on the table, and 250 copies printed.

The same Committee reported back Senate bill 3, same subject, recommending that it be laid on the table. Concurred in.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Senator ARCHER—For an act providing for amending the Constitution. Ordered to first reading.

By Senator YOUNGBLOOD—For the relief of the City of Shawneetown.

By Senator KEHOE—To enable cities and towns to establish and maintain a fund for disabled police and firemen.

By Senator WAITE—For an act to allow life insurance companies to withdraw its securities and substitute others.

By Senator JACOBS—For an act concerning mortgages on real estate.

By Senator CASEY—To make an appropriation for a Supreme Court House at Mount Vernon.

By Senator DOW—Concerning the Clerks of the Superior Court of Cook County.

By Senator McGRATH—Authorizing the levying and collecting taxes by cities and towns.

By Senator DOW—To regulate the rate of interest on judgments and decrees.

By Senator ARCHER—Amending the act in relation to roads and bridges.

FIRST READING.

Sundry bills, Nos. 60 to 69 inclusive, were read for a first time and referred to appropriate Committees.

NOMINATION.

A communication was received from the Governor, announcing his nomination of Darius Johnson, of Livingston County, as Trustee of the Industrial College, *vice* Mr. Harrington, removed from the State, and asking concurrence of the Senate in the same.

PROPOSED RECESS.

Senator CASEY offered the following resolution, asking the suspension of the rules for consideration therefor, that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn until Monday at 2 o'clock p. m.

The rules were not suspended, by a vote of 26 ayes and 15 nays, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The following is the vote:

AYES.

Archer,	Donohue,	Lee,
Brooks,	Dow,	McGrath,
Brown,	Early,	Nicholson,
Burke,	Ferrell,	Thompson,
Canfield,	Glenn,	Upton,
Casey,	Gendlach,	Waite,
Castle,	Hinchcliffe,	Ware,
Crews,	Jacobs,	Wilcox—26.
Cusey,	Kehoe,	

NAYS.

Baldwin,	Palmer,	Steele,
Burns,	Patterson,	Strong,
Cummings,	Reynolds,	Warren,
Green,	Sanford,	Williamson,
Hampton,	Shepard,	Youngblood—15.

PROPERTY CLAIMED.

By suspension of the rules a House resolution asking for the return to the daughters of ex-Governor Bissell of a landscape painting now in the Executive mansion, was concurred in.

PROPOSED RECESS.

By consent, Senator CANFIELD offered a concurrent resolution providing for adjournment from Wednesday next until the Tuesday following. The Senate refused to suspend the rules to consider it by a vote of 27 to 14, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

NOMINATIONS.

By a suspension of the rules the nomination by the Governor of Darius Johnson as Trustee of the Illinois Industrial University was considered, and the nomination referred to the Committee on State Charitable and Educational Institutions by a vote of 21 to 13.

STATIONERY.

By consent, Senator HAMPTON introduced a resolution providing for supplying stationery to standing Committees. Adopted.

VENTILATION.

By consent, a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to ascertain the cost of ventilating the Senate Chamber was adopted, and Senators Baldwin, Starne, and Palmer so appointed.

A COMMUNICATION.

The court report from Judge McClernand, of the Springfield District, was referred to the Judicial Committee.

Adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ROLL CALL.

At the request of Senator Cummings the roll was called, showing present 32 Senators.

JUDICIAL BUSINESS.

A message from the House was received, asking the Senate's concurrence in a resolution calling for information from the several Circuit Judges as to the time required to despatch their business. Concurred in.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The announcement was made of the concurrence by the House in the Senate resolution regarding the time fixed for a joint session to elect a United States Senator.

RECESS.

A resolution that, when we adjourn to-day, we adjourn till Monday at 6 o'clock p. m., was adopted.

RAILROAD CHARGES.

The House resolution asking concurrence in instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence in favor of a law preventing unjust discrimination by railroads, was considered, and made the special order for Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

CLERK HIRE.

By consent, Senator CANFIELD offered a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to hire a clerk, and the rules being suspended, the resolution was adopted.

VENTILATION, ETC.

Senator BALDWIN, from the Special Committee, appointed to secure warming and ventilation of the Senate Chamber, reported that they had received proposals to do the work for about $2,000 upon a similar plan to that now in use in the House of Representatives.

After discussion, the report of the Committee was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT.

Adjourned until 6 o'clock p. m. on Monday, the 20th inst.

HOUSE.

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary. Referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

NEW BILLS.

Bills as follows were introduced:

By Mr. HITE (St. Clair)—To repeal the act repealing the East St. Louis police force.

By Mr. HOILES—To amend act concerning judgment and decrees.

By Mr. LOOMIS—For the relief of the city of Shawnee Town.

By Mr. LOMAX—To amend the Temperance law.

By Mr. MANN—To amend Section 9 Eminent Domain bill.

By Mr. MARSH—To amend the act prohibiting domestic animals running at large.

By Mr. McPHERRAN—To amend the act regarding evidence in criminal cases. To amend the Temperance law.

By Mr. PELTZER—To provide for the appointment of Surveyors.

By Mr. QUINN—Relating to practice before Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. SAVAGE—To make railroad employes personally liable in certain cases.

By Mr. SWAN—Regulating practice in Circuit Courts, in granting new trials.

By Mr. THOMAS—To amend the act relating to domestic animals running at large.

By Mr. TRUITT—To compel attendance of witnesses.

By Mr. WICKER—To amend the Temperance law.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WALKER introduced a resolution directing the Railroad Committee to report a bill compelling railroad companies to lay steel rails on bridges and trestle works. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

Mr. WICKER introduced a resolution memorializing Congress upon the subject of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. McADAMS offered a resolution instructing Representatives in Congress to urge the renewal of the reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution authorizing the Doorkeeper to make necessary repairs in the hall. Referred.

Mr. OBERLY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Contingent Expenses to report a bill for the payment of temporary taxes.

Mr. SWAN offered a resolution calling upon Judges of Circuit Courts for the number of days required to dispose of business upon their several dockets.

A resolution donating a certain landscape picture in the Governor's Mansion, once belonging to Governor Bissell, to the daughters of the late Governor Bissell. A motion to refer to Committee on Executive Department was lost, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN offered a resolution providing that the resolution of yesterday relating to unjust discrimination of freights on railroads should not apply to railroads in this State.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses recommended rescinding the resolution ordering the printing of the Constitution with the rules. Adopted.

Mr. HERRINGTON offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether or not any further legislation is necessary regarding contempt of Court in the publication of articles calculated to impede justice.

MR. ROGERS regarded the resolution as a proscription upon free speech and free thought.

Mr. BRADWELL was of opinion that there should be some bounds placed upon the power of Courts in this respect. The press should have the same power to speak of the action of the Courts, as it did of this honorable body. The press should be held responsible, but not by this arbitrary power as exercised in cases of contempt. If the press violate the laws, they should be tried by a jury—a right guaranteed to so miserable a being as a horse-thief.

Mr. LANE (Hancock) remarked that as the liberties of the press and the people were in no danger at the present time, and as the bill relating to the collection of taxes was before the House, he moved the previous question. Ordered.

Mr. HERRINGTON called for the yeas and nays. Ordered.

Mr. HERRINGTON explained that if there was sufficient power in the Courts, the Judiciary Committee would say so; if not, the Committee would report the necessary legislation.

The resolution was lost—yeas, 47; nays, 86.

The resolution to furnish stationery to the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk upon his order, was reconsidered, and the resolution referred back to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

A resolution empowering certain Committees to employ clerks was presented and referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The Senate joint resolution setting Tuesday next as the day for Senatorial election, and Wednesday next as the day for joint session, was concurred in.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

House bill No. 27, for an act extending the time for the collection of the taxes on the assessments for the year A. D. 1872, and delinquent and omitted taxes of former years, was read a second time and recommitted to the Committee on Revenue.

Adjourned to 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE RAILROADS AGAIN.

Met at 2:30 p. m.

Mr. MORRISON entered a motion to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution of Mr. Cassedy, of yesterday, relating to interference by Congress to prevent unjust discrimination in freights.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

Mr. RAY, from the Committee on Revenue, reported back the bill relating to extension of time for the collection of taxes, with an amendment making it conform to the provision of the Senate bill.

Mr. CONNOLLY, offered an amendment providing for a new bond to be given by Collectors.

Mr. ORENDOFF moved to table. Withdrawn.

Mr. SHAW proceeded to show that a change in the law would release the sureties on every Collector's bond in the State.

Mr. HAY argued that the amendment was not necessary, citing authorities in support; also the provisions of the Revenue law. The amendment was tabled.

The amended bill was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A resolution was offered directing the Revenue Committee to report a bill extending the time of collecting municipal taxes to April 1, instead of Feb. 1, as now provided by law.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. JACQUESS offered a resolution relating to the improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers.

Mr. MANN moved to add the Illinois. Adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to add the Rock River. Both adopted.

A motion to lay an amendment adding the Kankakee on the table was lost. Referred.

Adjourned till Monday.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Money was easy during the morning at 6@7, but closed easy at 7, gold. National Bank notes are still coming in from the interior, and gradually becoming a drug, being already at a discount. The necessity for an assorting house or redemption bureau is favored generally.

Members of the Cotton Exchange have moved in favor of the repeal of the usury laws.

Prime mercantile paper is in good demand at 8@10.

The *Evening Post* says: "The bill for the resumption of specie payments, introduced by Mr. Sherman of Ohio, together with his speech, have produced a decided impression in financial circles here. Opinions differ as to the best method of obtaining this result, and there is a class who, being benefited by the constant fluctuations in the gold premium, look with little favor on a stable currency, but by far the greater part of the business community desire this return to a sound condition of things; and, so far as we have observed, regard Senator Sherman's bill with favor."

GOLD.

Gold was stronger, ranging from 112½@112¾.

IMPORTS.

The imports of the week promise to be greatly in excess of those for any week within the last three months. The dry goods amount to $3,435,699, against $1,562,478 last week, and general merchandize will foot up fully $8,000,000, making a total of $11,500,000. The importation of tea and coffee has been large, and as these articles do not bring in customs, the large importations is a direct drain upon the coin of the country.

SPECIE EXPORTS.

Specie engagements for to-morrow, thus far, are $300,000 gold coin, and $250,000 silver bars.

COFFEE.

The burning of the steamship Erie, with a cargo of coffee, put the price of that article up ½@1 cent per pound, and enabled several holders of large lots to realize handsome profits. One house made $500,000.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull and steady. The anthracite coal roads advanced on the report of a large combination to advance the price of coal.

BONDS.

Government bonds are firm, but the volume of business is small.

The new Erie bonds, it is said, will be marketed exclusively in London.

ENGLISH INVESTMENTS IN AMERICAN STOCKS.

A trustworthy article just published gives the amount of English capital invested in American securities last year. There was invested in London during 1872 in stocks and bonds $660,000,000, of which only $15,000,000 were invested in English enterprises. The remainder was distributed between the United States and other foreign countries. The total cash value of American securities sold in London last year amounted to at least $110,000,000. The German markets took $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 more. The greater portion of American securities taken in London and Germany were marketed during the early part of the year. The European demand for our securities for the past six months have been small, although there are indications that it is now reviving. The figures given above throw some light on how our balance of trade has been settled.

PRODUCE.

Flour was better for most grades. The offerings were light, with some inquiry for shipping extras for future. The receipts are light and the stock is reduced. Wheat was better on the advance at Chicago and Liverpool. The market closes strong but quiet. Pork was more active, with sales of 750 barrels at $13.75 for new mess cash, $13.80 for March, and $13.25 for old. Cut meats firm for hams and shoulders. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 5⅛@5¼c. Sales of about 150 tcs at 7⅞c for pickled bellies, but mostly hams at 9¼c. Bacon firmer, and scarce for short clear on spot, for which 7⅝c is bid and 7¾c asked. Fifty boxes long clear city sold at 7c. Lard is in fair demand, but asking prices check business. Sales, 750 tcs kettle at 8¼c. 8 3-16c bid and 8¼c asked for January. For future delivery, some business for March is reported at 8½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Money was easy most of the day, at 6@7, but closed at 7 per cent gold. National Bank notes are becoming a drug.

Sterling was firmer at 108¾@109¼.

Gold ruled stronger, ranging from 112⅜ to 112¾, closing at 112¾@112⅞. Loans 1@5 for carrying and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $47,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $200,000. Engagement for export to-morrow, $30,000 in gold coin, $250,000 in silver bars.

Governments were dull but firm, at a slight advance.

State bonds were nominal.

Stocks ruled dull; the market opened firm, and advanced ¼@⅜ per cent, New York Central, Erie, and Pacific Mail showing the most strength. The advance subsequently more than lost, New York Central falling to 102¾, Pacific to 69¾, Erie to 60½, Western Union 83¾, Union Pacific to 36, Ohios to 46⅛, Rock Island 110¾, and Wabash to 72⅛. The depression continued till late in the afternoon in some stocks, but New York Central sold up to 102¾; Ohios to 46⅜, Western Union to 83½, Union Pacific to 36⅛, and Pacific mail to 69⅜. The market at the close was dull but very strong.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅞	Coupons, '67	115⅜
5-20s of '62	114	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	114⅜	10-40s	111⅞
Coupons, '65	115⅜	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	114	New 5s	111⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	78	North Carolinas, old	32
Tennessees, new	78	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	77¾
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Wells Fargo	83	Terre Haute	10
American Express	69	Terre Haute pfd	32
United States Ex	72	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	69	Chicago & Alton pfd	114
New York Central	102⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅞
Erie	60⅛	C., C. & C.	89⅞
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q.	124
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	92
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	38
Michigan Central	107¼	Illinois Central	119
Pittsburgh	89¼	Union Pacific stocks	36⅛
Northwestern	80¾	Union Pacific bonds	87¼
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Rock Island	110⅞	Del., Lack. & Western	97⅛
N. J. Central	101⅛	B. H. & Erie	8⅜
St. Paul	52		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 11s 4d@12s 3d; white, 12s 3d@12s 5d; Club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 62s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm; upward tendency. Wheat—winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 5d@12s 6d; Club, 12s 10d@13s 2d. Corn, 28s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Receipts corn 3 days, 5,000 qrs, 2,500 being American.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Consols—money, 92¼; account, 92¼@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; 5-20s of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 48¼.

The rate of discount for 3 months' bills in open market is 3-16 below the bank rate.

Sperm oil, 94s@95s.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—Five-twenties of '62, 96⅛.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Rentes, 54 francs 47 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 500,000 francs.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The returns of the paid clearings at the Clearing House yesterday foot up £52,250,000, the highest sum on record for a single day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 9½d; Orleans, 10¼@10½d; sales, 8,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 5d@12s 6d; club, 12s 10d@13s 2d; red spring, 11s 9d@12s 4d; red winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 28s.

Cumberland middles, 34s; short ribs, 35s 6d.

Receipts of corn for the past three days, 5,000 qrs, of which 3,000 qrs were American. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 35,000 qrs; American, 58,000 qrs.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester depressed.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 19 cars reported to arrive, 2,176, making the total for the week thus far 8,891, or 523 cars, against 239 cars for the same time last week. The scarcity of cars for shipping this morning caused the market to drag at yesterday's prices. There were but few buyers in attendance, and the yards were well filled with stock. About 800 were disposed of. Sales: 110 Ohio steers, 1,005 to 1,208 lbs, at $4.75@5.62½; 216 Illinois steers, 1,125 to 1,253 lbs, at $5.70@6.00; 34 Texas steers, 1,065 to 1,273 lbs, at $4.87½@5.12½; 35 Indiana steers, 1,037 to 1,150 lbs, at $4.50@5.40; 31 State steers, 1,137 to 1,447 lbs, at $5.00@6.00; 19 State stockers, 781 lbs, at $3.60; 18 Missouri steers, 1,033 lbs, at $5.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,400, making the total for the week thus far, 15,200, against 13,600 the same time time last week. The market closed firm at $6.50@7.25 for Canada sheep and lambs; $5.00@6.75 for Western sheep; choice lots a shade higher. Sales to-day: 1,471 Michigan sheep, 7 5 to 108, at $4.75@7.50; 55 Ohio sheep, 84 to 92, at $5.87½c; 168 Indiana sheep, 85, at $5.20; 215 Canada sheep and lambs, 80 to 102, at $6.25@6.70.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 11,000, making the total for the week thus far, 33,800, against 29,400 the same time last week. Market active at $4.25@4.40, with a disposition on the part of buyers to beat down prices. Sales: 4,000 Ohio hogs, 180 to 300, at $4.30@4.40.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—BEEVES—The market opened heavy. There was a good attendance of buyers, but they firmly held, each expecting a large supply, in which case they hope to get cattle at their own prices. Buyers yesterday paid last week's rates, but to-day the market fell ¼c per pound. Owing to a storm in the West the stock trains are about 18 hours behind time, so that it is impossible to give an idea either of the quality of the offerings, or what the ruling prices will be. The quality so far is somewhat better than usual. But few good cattle are included.

MILCH COWS—Receipts light, all of which were readily bought for the New York market, at $45.00@65.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,400 head have been received so far, and the market rules steady, the demand being about equal to the supply. A large supply is anticipated, which may make prices fall. We quote fine wool sheep at 6@7½c; coarse wool at 6@6¾c, and lambs at 6¼@8c.

HOGS—Receipts of through stock heavy. No sales have been made here, and there is practically no market.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—BEEVES—Arrivals, 1,700, completing 7,400 for the week, against 5,840 last week. Trade is even worse than yesterday, and prices lower, the decline being 1c since Monday. A rainy night and foggy morning were unfavorable. Some stock remained unsold. Thin natives went at 10@11c; decent at 11½@12c; prime at 12½@13c; some 6¾ cwt Texans went at 10½c, 56 lbs per cwt; 6½ cwt Illinois at 11½c, same allowance.

SHEEP—To-day, 4,800, and 21,100 so far this week, against 18,200 the same time last week. Trade fair at 5½@8¼c as extremes. Two cars good 103 lb Ohio sold at 7½c; 2 cars 96 lb Illinois, 7¼c; 1 car poor, 67 lbs at 5¼c.

HOGS—To-day, 55 cars, making 46,000 since Saturday, against 32,400 to the same date last week. Market unchanged; 1 car pigs av. 153 lbs, selling at 6c; some light Western dressed holding for 5¾c, an extreme. City dressed sold at 6¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—There was an increased movement in trade to-day, induced by the presence of some prominent Southern and Western buyers in market. The *Daily Bulletin* says cotton goods are very firm, and still tend upward. Dwight Star fine brown sheetings are up to 15c; Great Falls S & M bleached shirtings are up ½c per yard, and Tuscaroras are now 18c. Wamsuttas are scarce and firm in first hands at 19c. Spring woolens are in better demand. Paper cambrics rule firm. Foreign goods remain inactive.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—Crude petroleum firm, with upward tendency; sales at $1.95 per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to about 5½c per gallon here. Refined quiet and unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm, with light offerings; receipts, 7,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.10@6.50; common to good extra, $7.10@7.65; good to choice, $7.75@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.35@10.00; extra Ohio, $7.20@9.75; St. Louis, $7.75@13.00. Rye flour, at $4.70@5.40. Corn meal quiet. Wheat firm and in moderate demand; receipts, 4,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.66; No. 3 spring, $1.52@1.55; No. 3 Northwestern, $1.65; inferior, $1.45@1.48; white Western, $2.10; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, $1.59. Rye firm. Barley steady; Western, $1.00. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 5,000 bu; old mixed Western, afloat, 65@66½c; in store, 63½@65c; new mixed Western, 65½@66c. Oats steady; receipts, 9,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@52c; black Western, 48@50c; white Western, 53@54½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 38@39c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong, and higher; Rio, 17@19½c. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Rice higher, 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; crude, 9c; refined, 21½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.25@13.75; prime mess, $14.00@14.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Lard firm; Western steam, 8½@8¾c; February, 8¼@8⅜c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 12@16c.

CHEESE—Firm; 12@15c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong. Wheat strong; sales car lots of No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.55. Corn firm and quiet, at 53c for car lots of No. 3 Western. Oats neglected. Rye offered at 85c. Barley firm.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher, at $8.25@8.50. Wheat in fair demand and higher, at $1.75@1.77. Corn steady, at 40c. Other grains unchanged.

OILS—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; offerings light; $12.75@13.00. Lard firm; steam, 7½@7¾c; kettle, 7¾@8c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 4@4¼c, with sales at 4¼c buyer March; clear rib, 6@6¼c; clear, 6¼@6½c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 5@5½c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c; clear, 7¾@7⅞c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 3¼@3½c; clear rib, 5¼@5½c; hams, 7½@9c for 18 to 14 lbs average; lighter weight generally held at 9¼c.

HOGS—Firm, at $4.00@4.25; most sales at $4.10@4.15. Receipts 7,400.

WHISKEY—Active; 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; sample lots of No. 2 spring, $1.31 in warehouse; No. 3 red fall, $1.85. Corn firm; No. 2, 32c on East track, 34c in East Elevator, and 32c in warehouse here. Oats nominal. Barley higher; prime Iowa spring, 75@85c. Rye firm; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $12.00. Bulk meats firm; loose clear rib and clear, at Quincy, seller February, 6@6¼c. Bacon held higher; cash and order lots shoulders, 5¼@5½c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c; clear, 7¾@7⅞c. Lard higher; good steam, 7⅛c; seller February, 7¼c; seller March, kettle, 7¼c, at Quincy.

HOGS—Firm, at $3.40@3.75. Receipts, 7,500.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.72; No. 2 do, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.72½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.70; No. 1 red, $1.78; No. 2, $1.68. Corn steady; high mixed, 37½c; old do, 39c; low mixed, 37c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.75@4.90.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very firm at an advance of 4c; No. 1 held at $1.78; No. 2 sold at $1.69. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; held at 20@20½c for car lots standard white.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—CORN—Scarce; advanced; all kinds, 75c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon scarce and firmer. Lard easier; tierce, 7½@8¼c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Easier; sales, 5,000 bales; good ordinary, 17¼c; low middlings, 18½c; middlings, 19¼c; middling Orleans, 19½c. Receipts, 8,627 bales. Exports—To Barcelona, 1,500 bales; coastwise, 50 bales. Stock, 171,253 bales. Week's sales, 3,400 bales. Receipts, net, 48,597 bales; gross, 61,453 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 3,023 bales; Continent, 9,753 bales; coastwise, 5,802.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged, but very firm. Wheat quiet; Western red, $1.78@1.90; amber, $2.00@2.05. Corn firm; mixed Western, 62@62½c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 48@47c; white, 48@50c. Rye quiet at 90@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; pork, $13.75@14.00. Hams, 12@15. Lard firmer at 8@8¼c.

BUTTER—Active at lower prices; choice roll Western, 24@25c; good, 13½@13½c.

WHISKEY—92½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat active, and higher; No. 1 white, $1.86@1.88; amber, $1.66@1.68. Corn steady at 41½@42c. Oats, 34c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.75@4.80.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.29½; No. 2, $1.24½. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 27c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 35c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 69c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2, 95c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour rather quiet, but strong; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $8.25@8.75; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $8.50@8.75. Wheat quiet; red, $1.95@2.00; amber, $2.03; white, $2.05@2.08. Rye dull at 95c. Corn dull; old yellow, 62c; new, 60@62c; white, 63c. Oats in moderate demand; white, 50@52c; mixed, 47½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@14¼c; refined, 24½@27c.

WHISKEY—In light demand at 95c.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

The local money market is for the present affected by special local causes that prevent the progress towards ease which it was expected would be felt in all the principal money markets of the country by this time. The first and most important special cause is the deficiency of shipping facilities, which prevents the movement of hogs, cattle, and products from here to the East, and so helps to keep money tight. There has also been something of an unsettlement of confidence with the entire class of savings depositors, and, while there are no positive demonstrations yet, the banks holding that kind of deposits deem it prudent to be prepared for emergencies, and have been pretty generally fortifying themselves with ready money by calling in loans. The fact that the banks are prepared will probably be the means of restoring confidence. Aside from these circumstances, all the other indications of the money market are favorable to progress toward ease. Banks that have a large country correspondence report the deposits of country banks increasing, and the distribution of money in the country in payment for hogs and cattle is having an effect to facilitate merchants' collections.

Currency is still in active demand, and several banks have ordered remittances from New York.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount.

THE SENATE FINANCE BILL FOR RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The bill reported in Congress yesterday by Senator Sherman, from the Finance Committee of the Senate, embraces more popular features than any that has been introduced either in the present or the last Congress. There are, however, two features in it that will not meet the indorsement of prudent financiers, viz.: the increase of the aggregate amount of the outstanding debt of the United States, and the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase or decrease the amount of United States notes at his option. The prominent and important points in the bill may be summarized as follows:

1. After Jan. 1, 1874, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to redeem greenbacks (upon presentation in any amount over $1,000) in gold; or, at his option, has the alternative of funding them into a new 5 per cent gold-interest ten-year bond,—similar to the 10-40s,—which shall be exempt from all taxation.

2. The Secretary may reissue, at his option, the greenbacks received for these bonds (or if the greenbacks have been cancelled, may have new ones printed and issue them to the amount cancelled). The reissue of greenbacks is not made contingent upon the return of the bonds for which the greenbacks were exchanged; it is therefore apparent that the provision admits the unlimited increase of the outstanding debt.

3. The act requiring a redistribution of the $25,000,000 of National Bank circulation to be repealed, and all limits to the amount of National Bank circulation to be removed.

4. All National Banks (except "gold-note banks") that redeem their circulation in either gold or legal-tender notes, to be absolved from holding any specified percentage of reserve against either circulation or deposits.

The first of the foregoing propositions is eminently just and proper. The Government should redeem its notes either in gold or should pay interest on its debts.

The second proposition would give the Secretary greater discretional power than any one public officer is entitled to. He would have the power to fund and cancel $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 of greenbacks, and then print and reissue the whole of them again without recalling the bonds issued in their stead.

The third proposition abrogates the present monopoly of banking privileges, and makes banking free, as it should be.

The abolition of all requirements for bank reserves involves such momentous consequences that it must be regarded with apprehension. The soundness of the National Banks, thus far, is undoubtedly due in some measure to the requirements to keep reserve. If these requirements are abolished and the banks allowed to expand without limit, there will certainly be a greater proportion of bank failures than heretofore.

In Mr. Sherman's speech in connection with the bill he assumes that contraction of the currency will not be a result of a resumption of specie payments. This is true in one sense, because upon the resumption of specie payments some two hundred millions of specie now in the country would be added to the circulating medium; but Mr. Sherman assumes a very different thing when he claims, as he does, that specie resumption would not cause a contraction of the *paper money currency*. He assumes, in fact, that specie resumption would make an inflation of $2,000,000 or more in the circulating medium. This idea is a reproduction of the absurdity perpetrated by Comptroller Hulburd in his annual report for 1871, in which he claimed that, when paper money reached par with specie, there would be an inflation of specie. It is nonsense to contend that when redemptions of specie are resumed, the bank notes will not be presented for redemption to some extent. When specie payments are resumed the volume of outstanding paper money will contract of itself to whatever extent it is superfluous or redundant, be that more or less. No statistics can prove, in advance of the experiment, whether our paper money is redundant or not.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	113¾	114
5-20s of '64	113⅞	114¼
5-20s of '65	114½	115⅛
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅜	114⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅝	115⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114¾	115
10-40s	111⅞	111⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111⅜	111⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109½-110¾
Gold Exchange	....	112¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	112¼	112¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds were filed for record on Friday, Jan. 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 20, and n 5 ft of Lot 21, in Block 66, School Section Addition, dated Nov. 18, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Lake av, n w cor of Twenty-fourth st, Lots 14 to 24, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $30,000.

Halsted st, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth sts, e f, Lot 7, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $3,650.

Stewart av, bet Napoleon and Swift place, w f, Lot 8, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $3,200.

Lots 19 and 22, of Lots 1 to 20, in w½ of Block 26, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 6, 1872; consideration, $2,200.

Sixteenth st, bet Throop st and Centre av, s f, 48 ft, with other property, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $8,000.

Washington av, bet Wood and Paulina sts, s f, Lot 29, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $2,200.

Lake av, s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 44 feet, running to centre of lot, dated Dec. 1, 1870; consideration, $4,400.

DeKalb st, bet Flournoy and Lexington sts, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $1,700.

Union st, bet Kramer and Maxwell sts, e f, Lot 2, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,000.

Arnold st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 20, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 32, in Block 13, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Burnside st, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 4, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 6, of Lots 12 and 13, in Block 59, also Lot 86, in Block 57, all in Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 1 to 6, 10 to 15, and 20 to 24, in Loring's Lots 11, and 20 of Turner's s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $24,240.

West Erie st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, s f, Lots 35 and 36, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,900.

Twenty-fifth st, s w cor of Buddan st, n f, 75 ft to alley, dated Dec. 10, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Orchard st, bet Webster av and Sophia st, e f, 24x99 ft, dated Oct. 21, 1872; consideration, $800.

Lot 36, in Block 11, in Elston's Addition, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $2,450.

Division st, bet Ashland and Milwaukee avs, n f Lot 6, dated Dec. 3, 1872; consideration, $2,250.

West Twentieth st, bet Oakley st and Western av, n f, Lot 43, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $600.

North Paulina st, bet Division and Jane sts, w f, 25x125 ft, with building, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $1,600.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $1,500.

West Harrison st, between Washtenaw av and Rockwell st, n f, Lots 15 to 19, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lawrist st, 271 ft n of North av, e f, 50x124¾ ft, with 25x124¾ ft on Oakley st, in same subdivision, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $7,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7, in Block 2, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $750.

Lot 29, in Hambleton's Second Subdivision in s w cor of n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $900.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

West ½ of Lot 4 in Butler's Lot 3, of s e ¼ Sec 22, 39, 13 (4 acres), dated Jan. 17; consideration, $6,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,068	3,720	4,142	2,431
Wheat, bu	37,730	12,130	3,815	1,336
Corn, bu	104,275	202,250	3,247	33,431
Oats, bu	32,310	26,900	14,318	13,260
Rye, bu	3,341	1,727	1,450	1,202
Barley, bu	13,830	8,040	8,889	800
Grass Seed, lbs	42,431	130,600	5,730	25,204
Flax Seed, lbs	21,080	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	14,000	34,980	2,999	....
Cured Meats, lbs	138,940	266,870	2127,985	1218,904
Beef, brls	36	29	71	....
Pork, brls	66	1,167	215	256
Lard, lbs	147,270	185,000	280,675	232,351
Tallow, lbs	25,610	24,220	21,705	....
Butter, lbs	44,930	40,535	40,350	10,830
Dressed Hogs, No.	2,783	3,108	2,133	2,029
Live Hogs, No.	17,348	21,642	4,602	4,209
Cattle, No.	2,350	2,200	888	918
Sheep, No.	1,396	2,079	368	....
Hides, lbs	136,127	154,595	67,620	156,729
Highwines, brls	263	262	360	171
Wool, lbs	37,110	120,594	576,070	43,450
Potatoes, bu	1,660	....	....	....
Lumber, m ft	217	893	329	430
Shingles, m	....	150	417	196
Lath, m	....	3	5	....
Salt, brls	520	260	720	1,590

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,915 bu wheat, 3,922 bu corn, 2,055 oats, 850 bu rye, 2,525 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 37 cars wheat, 256 cars corn, 56½ cars oats, 5½ cars rye, 20 cars barley. Total, 375 cars, or 159,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were stronger to-day, but less business was transacted, in the aggregate, than yesterday—though some departments were quite active. The receipts were rather above the recent average; but the reports of another storm in the West, with general apprehensions that the remainder of the winter will be bitter, caused many to think that receipts will be light for several weeks to come. Then it was reported that a considerable part of England is under water, and this caused a still further firmness on the part of holders. The grocery market continues quiet. Gradual improvement is noticeable, however, and among jobbers generally a better feeling prevails. The only new feature noted to-day was an advance in coffees. The loss of the steamer Erie with 20,000 bags caused considerable excitement here and in New York, and quotations were marked up a ½c all around. Sugars were again easy, while syrups, teas, rice, and other articles, remain comparatively steady. There was only a limited amount of trading in the dry goods market. Few buyers were here in person, and orders by mail also continue light. Prices remain firmer; especially so for cotton fabrics. The butter market was again quiet, with prices generally easier, the exception being choice dairy, which is coming in sparingly, and commands very full rates. Bagging was dull and unchanged, as were also cheese, dried fruits, and canned goods. Hay was firm and unchanged. The hide market was again easy, but not quotably lower. Leather remains dull. In the oil market, the only change noted was an advance of 2c in turpentine, 73@74c being the prices established. Building materials were dull and nominal. The metals, nails, &c., were quiet and unchanged. Business at the lumber yards continues light, although rather more active than for some time past. The wool and broom corn markets were unchanged. There were a few orders for small lots of wool on the market, but aside from this trade was quiet. Hops were quiet and firm. Seeds were fairly active and stronger; timothy was held at $3.35@3.40. Furs were in moderate offerings and good demand at previous prices. Desirable lots of poultry were in good demand and firm, owing to light offerings. Game was in moderate request, with a sufficient supply. Potatoes and green fruits were unchanged.

Highwines were dull, and nominally unchanged at 88c bid, and 88½c asked per gallon. The supply is moderate, while the demand is small, chiefly owing to the difficulty of procuring cars for shipment East. No sales were reported to-day.

Dressed hogs were less active, and rather weak, being slow at yesterday's prices, though the market opened out strong, with one buyer bidding $4.50 and $4.60 per 100 lbs for heavy and light. But he had no competitors at those figures, and the market soon sagged, in spite of greater firmness in live hogs here, and reported scarcity of dressed in New York. The market closed at $4.50 for heavy, and $4.55@4.60 for choice light. Sales were reported of 60 head at $4.57; 193 at $4.55; 808 at $4.50; 366, dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.50@4.60; 351 do at $4.50@4.55. Total, 1,778 head.

Provisions were stronger but quiet. The market for live hogs was quoted stronger, with only moderate receipts for the season, and this caused a marked strengthening in the prices of product, even as compared with the improved quotations of last evening. There were free speculative buyers of pork and lard, at inside prices, but little offered; while there was not much inquiry for meats for export, for two reasons. Meats can be bought in Liverpool at less than it would cost to ship there at present prices; and it is difficult to get it there, as large quantities of product are lying here that have been awaiting shipment for a long time past. The bulk of the meat orders now here were limited to ¼@½c below the market of to-day, so that there was but little chance to trade. Mess pork was 15c per brl higher on cash, and 5@10c higher on options. Lard was 5@10c per 100 lbs higher. Meats were stronger, and most of them were marked up ⅛c, hams being especially strong. The demand was for 15-lb hams until recently, but they are exhausted, and now 16-lb lots have taken the place of 15s, while 17-lbs are selling at the price commanded by 16s only a few days ago. It is reported that there are yet plenty of hogs to come in, especially from this State. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.80@11.85; do seller February, $12.00@12.05; do seller March, $12.25@12.35; do seller April, $12.50@12.60; prime mess, $10.75@11.00; extra prime, $9.00. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.30@7.35; do seller February, $7.40@7.45; do seller March, $7.60@7.65; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Green hams at 8⅛c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅝@7¾c for 16-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5@5⅛c; do short ribs, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5⅝@5⅞c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4½c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝@5⅞c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅝@6¾c for short clear; 8½@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7⅜c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $11.80; 750 brls do, seller March, at $12.30; 100 brls do at $12.25; 50 brls prime mess at $10.75; 1,200 tcs lard at $7.35; 310 tcs do at $7.30; 750 tcs do, seller March, at $7.65; 750 tcs do at $7.62½; 250 tcs do at $7.60; 20,000 lbs shoulders (16 lbs) at 4c; 80,000 lbs short ribs at 5½c; 20,000 lbs do at 5⅝c; 100,000 lbs do, seller April, at 6⅛c; 50 boxes do at 6c cash; 25,000 lbs green do at 5¼c; 20,000 lbs do at 5⅜c; 80,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6½c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs), seller February, at 8⅝c.

Flour was in better demand, principally for shipment, and a shade higher, most holders asking an advance on previous quotations, as wheat was stronger here, and flour was reported scarce and firmer in New York. There was little demand from the local trade. Stocks here are still light, and the storm to-day threatens to keep our receipts down to a low point for some time to come. Bran was steady; buckwheat flour easier. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 90 brls do (Grand Central) at $7.50; 100 brls spring extras (Conqueror) at $7.85; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do (Oriental) at $7.00; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls at $6.37½; 350 brls at $6.25; 190 brls at $6.00; 250 brls on private terms; 200 brls superfines at $3.75; 500 brls do on private terms; 200 brls rye on private terms; 67 brls buckwheat at $7.50; 10 brls at $7.25. Total, 2,707 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $11.00 on track.

Wheat was again moderately active, with the bulk of the trading about 1⅛@1¼c above the average quotations of yesterday, the activity being almost entirely speculative. The market in Liverpool was quoted 2d per 100 lbs higher, all round, and New York was stronger, while the inspection of this morning showed only 37 car loads received here. This made many of the shorts nervous, and they bought freely, causing some to think that the resulting advance was entirely due to anxiety to cover February options. But the fact that seller March was relatively stronger, ruling some 2½c above seller February, proved that there was a good demand for the latter month, also, and that for investment. Indeed, the number of buying orders on our market, from points outside the city, was greater than usual, and the market would have been much more active but that there was not much offering at the advance, except in the way of settlement. Seller February opened at $1.23⅜, advanced to $1.24⅛, fell back to $1.23⅝, advanced to $1.25, and closed easier at $1.24⅛. Seller the month sold at $1.22@1.23⅛, and car lots of No. 2 spring about ⅛c higher, the latter being slow, as there was no shipping demand, except for the lower grades. Seller the month closed at about $1.23. Seller March sold at $1.25⅝@1.27⅛, closing at $1.26⅝@1.26¾. No. 1 spring was inactive and nominal, with holders at $1.28@1.30. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.09⅛, and rejected do firm at 96¼@97c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23⅝; 27,200 bu do at $1.23⅛; 25,800 bu do at $1.23⅜; 43,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 17,000 bu do at $1.23; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09⅝; 3,900 bu do at $1.09⅛; 4,800 bu do at $1.09; 400 bu rejected spring at 97c; 400 bu do at 96½c; 400 bu do at 96¼c; 400 bu do at 96c. Total, 136,000 bu.

Corn was more active, and easier. The market opened firm, with free buyers of options at yesterday's prices, in sympathy with the advance in wheat, in spite of a reported decline of 3d per 480 lbs in Liverpool, and receipts were exceeding 100,000 bu this morning. The option demand continued fair, principally for next month, all through the season, but there was little real inquiry for cash lots, and the market weakened under liberal offerings, and closed ⅛c lower than the inside price of yesterday, when New York was quoted "tame" by the second regular despatch. Seller February sold at 30⅝@30⅞c; seller the month, or cash No. 2 at 30⅛@30⅜c; seller March at 31⅛@31⅜c; seller April at 31⅞@32c; seller May at 36@36⅛c, and seller June at 37@37½c, all closing dull at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 at 30⅜c; 64,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅛c; 55,000 bu do at 30¼c; 12,000 bu rejected at 27½c; 800 bu ear at 35c; 800 bu do at 34c. Total, 133,400 bu.

Oats were a little more active, and averaged about ⅛c higher, though our receipts were larger, and New York was easier. The demand did not appear to be urgent, from any source, but holders were independent, and would not sell except at an advance. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 25⅜@25½c; seller February at 25⅝@25¾c; seller March at 26⅛@26¼c; and seller April at 26⅜@26½c; all closing quiet at the inside. Seller May was nominal at 29½@29⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 8,600 bu No. 2 at 25½c; 14,800 bu do at 25⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 21½c; 600 bu do at 21c. Total, 25,200 bu.

Rye was less active, at about the same range as yesterday, being rather firm, as receipts were light. There were, however, no important orders on the market. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 (named house) at 68c; 400 bu do at 67⅝c; 1,200 bu do at 67½c; 400 bu rejected at 64½c; 400 bu do at 63½c. Total, 4,400 bu.

Barley was less active, but buoyant, advancing 4½@5c per bu on No. 2, and 2½@3c on No. 3; the former being in active speculative demand, with comparatively little offering. It was very difficult to catch the tone of the market, as, although barley was quoted stronger in New York, the firmness here seemed to be entirely local, and due to the efforts of one man to obtain control. No. 2 closed nominally at 75c, and No. 3 at 62c, both in ordinary houses, with no expressed preference for receipts in Armour, Dole & Co.'s. Seller February was strong, with 75c bid near the close. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 77½c; 400 bu do at 77c; 3,800 bu do at 75c; 2,000 bu do at 74c; 2,000 bu do at 73c; 3,600 bu do at 72½c; 400 bu No. 3 at 62½c; 2,000 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 61c; 800 bu do at 60c; 800 bu rejected at 50c; 400 bu by sample at $1.00; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 82½c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 77c; 800 bu do at 76c; 400 bu at 75c; 500 bu at 74c. Total, 22,900 bu.

BREADSTUFFS IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* has the following:

Since the beginning of a new year, there is seemingly no let-up to the outward flow of breadstuffs to the United Kingdom. For the six months preceding, being the first half of the current harvest year, our grain fleet consisted of 190 vessels with full cargoes, aggregating, in round figures, 300,000 tons wheat, and we hope, by the 1st of July ensuing, to swell the aggregate to 525,000 tons for the harvest year of 1872-3. The market for both wheat and flour is steadily advancing, with considerable sales for export. Barley does not sympathize with the rise of breadstuffs. Oats are, however, firmly maintained. Corn is more than usually plentiful, causing low prices to prevail. Rye and buckwheat find limited sale. Bran and hay continue to rule high. Potatoes sell readily at good prices.

The weather, the rains, and the current season generally, give us a promising outlook for 1873. The absence of harsh winds for months past is noticeable. Our rain-storms have generally fallen when the barometer was high, and the little wind accompanying it northward—generally what is called warm rains—and the result is the bringing forward of grass and grain very rapidly. Pasturage on the hills and mountain-sides is now good, and the cattle and sheep are thriving splendidly. The Stockton *Independent*, of Jan. 8, has furnished an editorial to our hand, which is as follows: "It is the opinion of the oldest residents that the present season is one of the most promising that has ever been experienced in this State. Farmers and miners are much encouraged, and should the weather continue favorable, the products of this State for the year 1873 will be largely in excess of those of any former year. The late rains have been accompanied with unusually warm weather for the season, and already the early-sown grain is springing from the ground, while the natural grasses afford feed for cattle and sheep. A much larger area of land has been seeded than was done at this time last year, and the same has been done at much less expense. The farmers of this valley have learned by experience that early-sown grain is most likely to bring a remunerative crop, and, consequently, they have, to a great extent, had their fields sown before the heavy rains. Much will, however, be sown on such land as longest holds its moisture, and we hear that extensive tracts of land will be summer-fallowed for another year. A general desire to raise a greater variety of crops is also apparent, and experiments will be made to test the practicability of raising products not generally cultivated."

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the imports of a few leading articles of general merchandise at New York from foreign ports for three years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Books	$1,290,476	$1,631,105	$1,861,970
Buttons	1,394,568	1,631,244	2,074,536
Cheese	309,609	410,456	497,156
Chinaware	688,761	937,630	1,035,143
Cigars	1,576,317	1,851,760	1,973,783
Coal	259,259	361,790	360,829
Coffee	14,065,527	16,041,287	25,284,179
Cotton	336,289	150,455	361,573
Earthenware	1,698,517	2,171,384	2,483,059
Furs	1,965,334	2,308,179	3,064,502
Glass plate	1,378,538	1,686,126	1,815,916
India rubber	3,662,353	4,030,630	5,875,616
Indigo	1,211,904	1,244,804	1,059,976
Leather and dried skins	8,213,805	7,108,302	8,070,836
Undried skins	9,850,427	12,555,737	12,358,289
Brandy	856,007	1,693,563	1,110,121
Whiskey	160,447	121,470	146,074
Copper	35,077	23,406	1,485,287
Iron, bars	2,920,501	3,970,193	5,135,034
Iron, pig	893,968	1,593,758	2,940,310
Iron, railroad	6,861,743	10,118,972	9,485,512
Iron, sheet	208,703	261,132	396,518
Lead	3,014,358	2,940,588	2,187,201
Spelter	369,664	365,867	473,302
Steel	2,216,410	2,612,258	2,771,794
Tin and tin plates	7,535,109	8,587,042	10,561,611
Zinc	331,845	245,765	546,332
Molasses	4,070,417	4,435,831	3,535,592
Rags	2,525,293	3,804,472	4,037,115
Salt	297,450	385,091	426,927
Saltpetre	354,796	238,090	267,272
Sugar	28,872,129	40,885,794	45,705,130
Tea	13,316,456	14,808,894	18,868,636
Watches	2,808,557	3,211,567	3,420,433
Wines	2,709,478	3,910,900	2,683,600
Wool and waste	1,751,598	7,082,464	12,115,369

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

Mr. James Sanderson, a well-recognized authority, writes:

Judging from present appearances, the area under wheat in 1873 will prove one of the shortest on record, and this following the most inferior crop which has been harvested for many years, must awaken serious apprehensions on the part of consumers as well as producers. Perhaps a higher range of prices than those of the present would, by increasing the already liberal foreign supply, eventually prove the best policy.

The Mark Lane *Express* has the following from a correspondent:

From personal observation in various districts I have come to the conclusion that only about one-half the wheat intended to have been sown has been got in, and that in the worst possible condition, as may be seen by the innumerable horse tracks left in almost every field, and now standing full of water to the brim.

In Beerbohm's London *Corn Trade List*, Dec. 28, we find the following:

In reviewing the prospect for another year, I must say I never saw a worse. The land is saturated to such a degree that the greater part of the fertilizing qualities are washed out of it; and on the stiff clays the wheat sown is, with few exceptions, never likely to come to a crop, the seed having burst with wet and therefore become rotten. What little has come up has been eaten off by slugs, so that the land must be sown over again, either with spring wheat or something else; moreover, there is not more than a third of the wheat sown. The prospect for the spring seeding is also bad, the fallows being very foul.

And the New York *Daily Bulletin* comments thereupon as follows:

This condition of affairs can hardly fail to exercise an important influence on cereals. It is known that stocks were extremely reduced at the commencement of the new year in Great Britain, France, and Southern Russia. In Northern Russia the quality of wheat is bad and the supply short. It is estimated that the Russian exports during the spring will not exceed half the usual quantity. The crop is so deficient in Hungary that the usual exports to Germany and Switzerland have terminated, and these countries will be obliged to compete with England for any surplus supplies that may be offered. In Italy the grain deficiency is greater than was anticipated, and that country is importing largely. The only European countries that had good average crops last year were Germany, Holland, and Belgium. If the causes that threaten the destruction of the next English wheat crop should extend to other countries, as is not improbable, the prospect must be regarded as unfavorable to the very last degree, and as threatening a most alarming scarcity, if not a downright famine.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and firmer. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.23⅞@1.23¾ seller the month, and $1.24⅝@1.24⅞ seller February. The latter closing at $1.24⅝. Corn was quiet and steady at 30⅛c seller the month, and 30⅝@30¾c seller February. Other grain, and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

ALCOHOL—Was in the usual demand; 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.77@1.83.

BROOM CORN—The market is without the slightest change. Dealers are receiving a fair amount of orders for the better grades; other descriptions are abundant, and very slow of sale. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ℔ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—A quiet, easy feeling was again prevalent in this market. The inquiry was mainly confined to the better grades, to supply local consumptive wants. Other grades, being more or less neglected, were weak, and sales were generally at something of a concession from former prices. We quote: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 23@25c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—In this market there were no new features. Dullness still prevails, and hardly enough was doing in the way of sales to establish reliable quotations. We repeat our list, as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request. The supply of common and medium grades is fair, but choice navies are scarce. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.25; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and unchanged. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), 11.00@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hilsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.00
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED FRUITS—A fair number of orders was received for the different articles in the list, and former prices were well sustained all around. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.05
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.30@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@11.00
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	5.75@ 6.25
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@ 9.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@ 5.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 8.00
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50

CHEESE—Business in this department was reported dull. Only a few orders were placed, and these few were small, the demand seeming to be confined to meeting immediate wants. Stocks in the hands of jobbers are not large, but they are considerably in excess of present requirements, and, if we except New York factory cheese, the market may be quoted weak, orders generally being filled at a concession. We quote: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Was in moderate request, and was again quoted steady and firm. Following are the ruling prices: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—The offerings of packers' goods were quite liberal, but the demand was very light, and prices were weak and lower. Other varieties were quiet and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ℔ m.

EGGS—Were in fair local demand. Fresh are quotable at 28@29c with a few sales at 30c, pickled are held at 22@24c. Sales include 60 doz fresh at 29@30c; 1,000 doz at 28c; 35 doz at 29c; 1,800 doz pickled at 22@24c.

FEATHERS—The average demand prevails. The receipts are moderate. We again quote: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—Gradual improvement is noticeable in the condition of this market, a better demand existing, and prices ruling a trifle firmer. Codfish is reported scarce at the East, and is in light supply here, the tendency of prices is to advance. Other fish may be quoted steady: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; box Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was dull, there being but a limited inquiry either for foreign or domestic varieties. Prices were easy all around, though not materially lower. We repeat our list as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@12c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—Are in very good demand. The receipts continue moderate. Muskrat are quotable at 12@16c; other descriptions are without material change in prices. Northern furs would command higher figures than the following which are based on Illinois furs. We quote: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.00; No. 2 do, 75c; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 10@75c; kitt do, 10@50c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, 10@75c; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@10.00; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; kitten, 4@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 5@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@36c; do dressed, 75c@$1.30; beaver, ℔ lb, $1.00@1.50.

GAME—Was in moderate request, prices ruling about the same as yesterday. The offerings are ample. Sales comprise 15 doz prairie chickens (shipping order) at $3.25; 227 doz do at $3.00; 50 doz quail at $1.10@2.15; 40 doz do at $1.65; 20 doz rabbits at 50@65c; 5 venison hams at 15c; 10 buffalo hams at 5c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and cranberries were quiet and steady. The danger of freezing interrupts the movement somewhat. Lemons and oranges are in fair demand for the season. We again quote: Apples at $2.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.50 per box; Messina do, $8.00; Valencia do oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $7.00@8.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—The only new feature of interest noted in connection with the grocery market was the excitement in coffees, occasioned by the loss of the steamer Erie, with 20,000 bags. The market has been exceedingly firm for a number of days past, in consequence of the "corner" which is being manipulated in New York, and the loss of so large an amount has resulted in a sharp advance, prices being marked up a ½c all around. Sugars remain weak. Rice, syrups, spices, and most other goods in the list rule steady and firm. There was only a moderate amount of trading. We now quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@24c; choice do, 23¼@23½c; prime Rio, 22½@23c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20½@20¾c; Singapore, 23¼@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24@24½c; do, prime, 23¼@23½c; Maricaibo, 22¾@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¼@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12¼@12⅜c; extra C, 11⅞@12⅛c; C, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 9½@10½c; do common, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Remains quiet and firm. A fair number of Eastern and Southern orders are received from day to day, but the outward movement is still restricted by the scarcity of cars, and sales, as for some time past, were mainly to local buyers. The supply continues ample. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quiet, and comparatively steady. The fact that the "grubby season" has now arrived has a tendency to depreciate values, but dealers look for a continued good demand, and do not anticipate materially lower prices. The following were being realized: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was in light supply and demand at the prices given below: Choice white comb at 25@32c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@18c.

HOPS—Were quiet and firm. Foreign hops are coming here in moderate quantities only, and meet with a light inquiry. Prices are without material change as follows: Prime to choice Western hops at 42@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 45@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand for iron, steel, &c. continues light, although trade is slowly improving. The market is steady at the following prices:

Flat iron	4	6-10@	5		rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@	5	8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@	6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@	6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@	5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@	5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@	5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	6-10@	5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@	7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6¾	@	7½		rates
Plate iron	7	@	7½		rates
Russia iron			20c		℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained			18c		℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@	10c		℔ lb
German plow steel	11½	@	12c		℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@	12½c		℔ lb
American tool steel	17	@	18c		℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@	20		rates
English tool steel	21	@	22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@	12½c		℔ lb

LEATHER—Continues inactive with no decided change in prices. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 35 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.30

LUMBER—Trade at the yards remains about the same. The demand is very light and chiefly of a local character. There was no important change in prices to note:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℔ m	@3.50
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is very quiet, but firm, owing to the advancing tendency of the Eastern and foreign markets. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and nominal. We again quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	5.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00

NAILS—Were quiet and steady. Prices rule as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.62½ rates; 8d, do, $5.87½; 6d, do, $6.12½; 4d do, $6.37½; 3d do, $7.12½; 3d do, fine, $8.37½; 2d do, $8.87½; clinch, $7.87½.

OILS—Turpentine was reported 5c higher in New York, yesterday, and the market here is stronger, in sympathy, quotations being advanced to 73@74c. Carbon was more settled, and may be quoted steady at 24c. Linseed, lard, whale, and other descriptions were steady and unchanged. Business continues quiet, with no prospect of any decided improvement for the present. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 24c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 68c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 90c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 73@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73@74c; naphtha, 63° gravity, 25c; naphtha common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain inactive at former quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—There was a fair inquiry for good conditioned turkeys and chickens, the offerings of which are rather meagre, and chickens are a trifle higher. Ordinary stock is in fair supply. We note sales of 800 lbs choice turkeys at 13c; 2,000 lbs do at 12c; 1,200 lbs fair at 10@11c; 200 lbs poor at 8c; 12 doz choice chickens at $4.00; 26 dozen do at $3.50; 48 doz fair at $3.00; 15 doz at $2.50; 2 doz geese at $8.00.

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. Car-lots are dull, and quotable at 65@70c on track. Retail lots are selling at 70@85c. Sales include 1 car at 65c on track; 450 bu from store at 75@85c.

SALT—There was an improved demand for salt. The market is quite firm, owing to the meagre supply, but no immediate advance is anticipated. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and steady. We quote:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 8½ by 3x9⅛	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	50c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	54c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—The market was fairly active and firm, there being a very good Eastern demand. Timothy sold at $3.20@3.35, with $3.40 asked for prime seed. Clover was steady at $5.25 for prime medium, and mammoth sold at $5.55@5.65; flax seed at $1.76 for good crushing; Hungarian quotable at 90c@$1.00; millet at 75c for prime. Sales include 60 bags prime timothy at $3.35; 160 bags do at $3.33½; 81 bags good at $3.25; 51 bags fair at $3.20; 83 bags prime clover at $5.25; 66 bags mammoth at $5.65; 11 do at $5.60; 6 sacks at $5.55; 92 bags flax at $1.76; 30 sacks choice Hungarian at $1.00; 40 sacks do at 90c; 75 sacks prime millet at 75c.

TEAS—Remain firm, under a fair demand, at the annexed prices: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was in fair demand, and was quoted firm, as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market was without new feature. A few orders are being received chiefly for small lots, but aside from this the market is quiet. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS—Business continues moderate, but rather better than last week, and a steady improvement is anticipated. Prices are without essential change, as follows: Two-hoop pails, $2.40@2.50; three-hoop do, $2.65@2.75; dairy, $4.75@5.00; horse-buckets, flush bottoms, $4.50@5.00; extra cheese tubs, three-hoop, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, three-hoop, $11.00@11.50; No. 1 tubs, two-hoop, $9.50@10.00; No. 3 tubs, two-hoop, $9.00; nest tubs, three in nest, $2.65; nest keelers, five in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, $3.75@5.00; peck measures, $3.00@3.75; churns, No. 1, 22-inch, $11.00; churns, No. 2, 20-inch, $10.00; churns, No. 3, 18-inch, $9.00; churns, No. 4, 16-inch, $8.00; headed clothes pins, $1.25; zinc washboard, solid back, $2.50@2.75; barrel covers, $2.00; nest buckets, or Kannakins, three in nest, $2.50@3.00; butter tubs oak, three in nest, $1.65; butter tubs, oak, two in nest, $1.25; broom handles, per 1,000, $14.00@16.00; fish kits, 30c; No. 1 hurl brooms, $3.50@3.00; No. 5 hurl do, $2.25@2.50; common brooms, $2.00@2.15.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Continue active and firm. The supply of freight room is wholly inadequate for the demand. The following are the rates current to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	..	..
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	..	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.36	..	..
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59	..	..
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	..	..
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	..	..
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	..	..

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,726	31,547	1,679
Tuesday	4,497	40,471	1,092
Wednesday	1,938	25,947	1,141
Thursday	2,350	17,343	1,396
Friday	1,500	18,000	950
Total	14,011	133,308	6,258

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,501	6,249	735
Tuesday	1,125	4,154	775
Wednesday	1,319	2,854	....
Thursday	888	4,602	368
Total	4,833	17,859	1,879

CATTLE—The slight improvement noticeable in the market yesterday proved short lived, trade to-day ruling extremely dull, with prices weak, unsettled, and irregular. This condition of things was mainly due to the wholly inadequate supply of stock cars, though the change for the worse in the markets below operated unfavorably. Then, too, the large number of stale cattle on sale, and the undesirable quality of the bulk of the offerings, tended to cause a feeling of depression, and, all things considered, the condition of the market was about as unsatisfactory as it well could be. Sales were reported at $5.60@5.75 for choice, smooth, well-fatted steers, averaging from 1,300 to 1,380 lbs; at $5.00@5.50 for good steers of from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs average; at $4.50@4.75 for medium grades; at $3.25@4.00 for stock steers, and at $2.00@4.50 for inferior to good butchers' stuff. Most of the day's sales were effected at the low range of $3.00@5.25. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
50	good steers	1,234	$5.00
17	good steers	1,328	5.00
16	cows	1,040	3.25
13	oxen	1,542	4.50
17	cows and stags	1,141	3.00
14	heifers	800	3.00
21	stock steers	960	3.75
30	fair steers	1,110	4.50
10	butchers' cows	963	3.00
31	Texas cattle	990	2.85
18	cows and bulls	1,022	2.75
13	fair steers	1,230	4.75
17	butchers' stock	1,000	4.00
36	butchers' cows	1,015	3.00
22	butchers' stock	1,035	4.00
92	good steers	1,337	5.40
15	good steers	1,346	5.25
37	fair steers	1,217	4.80
16	good steers	1,241	5.20
32	choice steers	1,370	5.60
16	good steers	1,327	5.25
19	cows	931	2.75
16	cows	1,093	4.00
20	cows	961	2.80
51	fair steers	1,146	4.65
17	good steers	1,368	5.35
15	good steers	1,220	4.75
20	stockers	717	3.25
21	stockers	960	3.75
20	cows	975	2.75
12	cows	1,128	3.37½
17	good steers	1,328	5.00
17	cows	997	3.00
19	cows	1,067	3.35
16	good steers	1,326	5.25
20	cows	948	3.12½

HOGS—A firm tone pervaded the hog market. Receipts were again moderate, and, with both local and Eastern buyers actively engaged, sales were "quick" at the advanced prices established yesterday. There were no stale hogs in the pens, and the fresh arrivals were picked up about as fast as unloaded from the cars, at $3.65@3.75 for poor to common; at $3.80@3.85 for medium to good; and at $3.90@3.95 for choice. A few light assorted lots were taken by New York and Canada buyers, at $4.00, but most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $3.80@3.90. All sold, and the market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
104	293	$3.87½	99	246	$3.80	63	233	$3.85
51	205	3.85	55	264	3.80	104	241	3.75
43	264	3.85	63	215	3.95	49	315	3.80
93	247	3.90	25	260	3.80	56	278	3.80
48	245	3.90	57	239	3.80	55	252	3.87½
52	265	3.80	56	211	3.95	80	245	3.80
122	238	3.80	21	224	3.95	73	303	4.00
57	264	3.80	58	179	3.95	141	190	3.95
27	168	4.00	33	276	3.80	249	234	3.85
52	208	4.00	42	328	3.[illegible]	36	407	3.85
96	213	3.85	45	245	3.70	85	310	3.85
28	270	3.80	58	249	3.80	63	247	3.80
157	203	3.87½	62	275	3.70	97	205	3.90
56	215	3.75	79	251	3.80	30	284	3.85
45	201	4.00	135	213	3.80	32	265	3.90
59	198	4.00	76	263	3.75	45	273	3.90
51	262	3.95	49	308	3.85	21	235	3.80
380	230	3.90	41	376	3.90	36	184	4.00
78	265	3.95						

SHEEP—The sheep trade was active to the extent of the supply, and prices were firm at the advance gained early in the week, or at $3.50@3.75 for poor to common; at $4.00@5.50 for medium, and $4.75@5.50 for good to choice. An extra drove, averaging 125 lbs, fetched $6.00.

SHEEP SALES.

200	99	$5.00	150	107	$5.50	89	93	$4.7[illegible]
94	91	4.75	90	93	5.25	76	127	6.0[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:50 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:50 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:25 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:25 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:25 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:25 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 10:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 11:00 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 130 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	* 4:20 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:40 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night trains to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	¶11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 3:45 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:00 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 56 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 29, Central Union Block, on Tuesday, January 28, 1873, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.

JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 12 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.

D. A. GAGE, President.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., Secretary.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

THE LAW COURTS.

Liability of Insurance Companies on Contracts to Insure.

Decision of Judge Blodgett on a Claim of Payment When No Policy Issued.

Some Partnership Doings Resuscitated from Ante-Fire Days.

Renewed Activity in Bankruptcy—Notes from All the Courts.

The petition filed by the Assignee of the State Insurance Company to expunge the claim of Wm. O. Swett & Co., upon which testimony had been taken before the Register and referred to the Court, was yesterday morning decided by Judge Blodgett against the claimants. In making his decision the Court said:

The evidence taken in this matter, as certified to me, appears substantially as follows: On the afternoon of the 9th of October, 1871, Wm. O. Swett & Co., partners, R. H. Jordan, an insurance broker acting for the claimants, W. O. Swett & Company, saw Van Inwagen, the Secretary, and asked him to insure a certain lot of whiskeys belonging to claimants, and that the risk was taken. No premiums were paid, and no policy issued. It seems to have been the regular course of business in the office to make memoranda of these accepted risks and pass them over to the policy clerk. Before the issuance of the policy, the whiskey was destroyed in the fire of Oct. 8, 1871. It appears from the testimony of Mr. Jordan, the broker, that he had done business before with the State Insurance Company; that he was acquainted with the terms and conditions of their policy and their mode of doing business, and that the contract made in this case was the ordinary contract on an application for insurance. The form of policy used by the Company at that time was introduced with the evidence as an exhibit, and from this it appears that it was provided by a printed condition in the policy that no insurance should take effect until the payment of the premium, while it has been well decided in many cases that this printed clause in the policy was waived either by the verbal delivery of the policy of insurance without a requirement of the premium, or when any credit was given or account kept with the party insured, or the broker obtaining the insurance; yet, in this case, it does not appear from the evidence that either Mr. Jordan, the agent, or the claimants, had any account with the State Insurance Company, or that any charges were made against them on account of insurance. So far as it appears from the evidence, the contract was inchoate. The claimants had not instructed Jordan in what companies to place the risks, but had left it to his discretion, subject to their approval; and if in the regular course of business a policy in the State had been written and tendered to the claimants, they would still have had a right to have objected to receiving it, unless satisfied as to the character of the Company. I shall, therefore, decide that there was no completed contract of insurance between the companies in the State Insurance Company, and order that the claim of W. O. Swett & Co. be expunged.

RESUSCITATED PARTNERSHIP DOINGS.

Mr. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of Gillette & Cunningham, fancy notions dealers before the fire, has instituted proceedings in the United States District Court against the surviving members of the firm, and the father and mother of the Gillettes, to recover certain moneys which he thinks they have in unlawful hands, knowing it to have been the proceeds of an insolvent estate, and against James A. Storey, who is alleged to have received a portion of the estate and disposed of it in collusion with the partners, well knowing at the time that he was acting illegally. Divested of the labyrinthian clothing of many words under which the writer has almost contrived to secrete the meaning of the bill, the Assignee would seem to state that Robert and Philander Gillette and A. P. Cunningham were partners until 1870, when they dissolved, the firm then being in an insolvent situation, of which fact they must have been aware if they kept proper accounts, which they did not; that Cunningham took out about $4,000 worth of goods, Philander about $2,000 worth; that large amounts of money were paid out of the funds of the business to M. D. Gillette and wife, parents of the Gillettes, who knew perfectly well that the firm was in a condition of insolvency, ostensibly in payment of loans; that the $4,000 of goods taken out by Cunningham, and $2,000 of goods taken out by P. Gillette, were less than the sums respectively placed by them in the concern; that very fast proved the state of insolvency that the firm was in; and that Robert was the pretended successor to the dissolved firm. This seems to be about all that is material or interesting in this exceedingly long-winded specimen of verbosity.

The same vigilant Assignee also sues the National Bank of Commerce, J. E. Hunt, and A. P. Cunningham, under the following alleged circumstances: Cunningham is charged with paying the bank $500 on a note out of proceeds derived from the sales of the goods obtained as his share of the above described partnership; and with having removed the balance of the goods to a store in Urbana, where they were held by Hunt, formerly a clerk of Gillette & Cunningham; and the Assignee wants everything inquired into.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A petition for discharge was filed by Simeon Rosenfels et al., yesterday, and referred to Register Hibbard to report as to creditors who have proved their debts, and whether the bankrupts are entitled to their discharge.

Joseph H. Moss, of Berwick, Warren County, yesterday petitioned for his own bankruptcy. He owes about $4,500, of which $1,200 is on a mortgage, and his stock and other property may foot up about one-half.

In the matter of Solomon Rothschild and Julius Stern, bankrupts, Appraisers were, yesterday, appointed for the purpose of valuing the goods, lease, and fixtures of the estate, now in the hands of the Marshal.

The Court yesterday disallowed the claim of Wm. O. Swett & Co. against the State Insurance Company, up for rehearing, and an appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court.

A hearing, to take place on the 30th inst., was, yesterday, ordered in the matter of the petition to compromise the claim of the Grundy County National Bank against the estate of H. B. Green et al.

Copies of Assignee's petition, and four demurrers, destroyed by fire, were, yesterday, ordered restored in the matter of Beardsley et al.

Assignees' reports of sale were approved in the estates of Michael W. Phalen (of Mooney note) and H. E. Hubbard (stock).

S. S. Miller, bankrupt, was yesterday directed to appear before Register Hibbard, at 11 o'clock this morning, to be examined for contempt.

Leave was given to Charles H. Baker, yesterday, of the bankrupts Baker et al., to apply for discharge.

GENERAL NOTES.

Edward W. Pike, of Galesburg, Ill., yesterday filed a bill in the Supreme Court, praying that an account be taken of the partnership of Pike & Conger, makers of cultivators and agricultural implements. The defendant, Edwin H. Conger, is described as of Dexter, Iowa, and plaintiff charges that the defendant and his wife so kept the books of the concern that he found himself, instead of a gainer, a loser to the extent of about $10,000 at the close of the partnership. Dissatisfied with this, he had the accounts referred to arbitrators, who ordered a payment by the defendant of $4,170. This the plaintiff is still dissatisfied, and he claims from $10,000 to $13,000.

James Montgomery is a gentleman who seeks to obtain $50,000 from the estate of the Great Western Insurance Company for placing the stock of the Company, in which business it appears that he was once engaged. His commission he calculates at 10 per cent, and he will submit proofs to Register Hibbard this morning. In many instances such a commission would exceed the amount paid down on stock subscribed; in any case it would be half the first assessment.

State's Attorney Reed yesterday filed the first information yet entered at the Circuit Court respecting the reproduction of maps or charts destroyed by the fire. Under the Burnt Record Act it becomes the duty of the State Attorney to file information in the Circuit Court of any loss by fire of public plats and maps, which cannot be replaced without recourse to the powers of a Court. The information in question was filed with respect to Norwood Park.

The Assignee of the State Insurance Company has profited by his late brief respite from the attacks of the enemy to renew his assaults on delinquent debtors. Yesterday, he commenced two suits against Joseph N. Barker and wife, and one against B. P. Layton and wife, and Geo. R. Clark and wife to recover on loan notes secured by mortgages. The mortgaged property will be found fully described in the record of new suits.

John Walsh recently sued the First Presbyterian Church Society of Hyde Park for the amount of a contract. Patrick Rafferty seems to have been watching the proceedings for he now sues the same defendant, as garnishee of John Walsh, against whom he has an unsettled account.

The following motions for new trial will be taken up to-day (on notice) before Judge Rogers: 162—Sampson v. Miller. 298—Patterson v. Bell. 513—Zahnen v. Norton. 956—Stein v. Klappernuch. 962—Brown v. Snell.

A full and interesting report of the proceedings in the Tucker suit against members of the Relief Society will be found in another column.

There were several divorce petitions yesterday. The Hacket case, mentioned in the record of new suits, contained details unfit for publication.

Judge Rogers will, on Monday, call 40 to 49, inclusive; Judge Porter 98, and 102 to 120, inclusive; and Judge Tree will continue the hearing of the Tucker-Avery case.

John H. Reece, Coroner of Will County, yesterday commenced an assumpsit suit, debt $1,500, against John M., Charles G., and Frank French, Albert A. Nichols, and Lewis L. Coburn.

A verdict was yesterday returned, in the railroad contract suit, Brown v. Snell, for $13,745.85.

A motion was yesterday made, before Judge Gary, for re-hearing in Flagler v. Wadhams et al.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Norman C. Perkins, Assignee of the State Insurance Company in bankruptcy, v. Joseph N. Barker and Frances his wife; bill to foreclose mortgage on Lots 5 and 6, Block 6, of Ravenswood, to secure a note to the National Insurance Company assigned to the State Insurance Company, 29th October, 1870; amount, $1,000. Same v. Benjamin F. Jordan, an insurance broker acting for the claimants, W. O. Swett & Company, now Van Inwagen, the Secretary, and asked him to insure a certain lot of whiskeys belonging to claimants, and that the risk was taken. No premiums were paid, and no policy issued. It seems to have been the regular course of business in the office to make memoranda of these accepted risks and pass them over to the policy clerk. Before the issuance of the policy, the whiskey was destroyed in the fire of Oct. 8, 1871. It appears from the testimony of Mr. Jordan, the broker, that he had done business before with the State Insurance Company; that he was acquainted with the terms and conditions of their policy and their mode of doing business, and that the contract made in this case was the ordinary contract on an application for insurance. The form of policy used by the Company at that time was introduced with the evidence as an exhibit, and from this it appears that it was provided by a printed condition in the policy that no insurance should take effect until the payment of the premium, while it has been well decided in many cases that this printed clause in the policy was waived either by the verbal delivery of the policy of insurance without a requirement of the premium, or when any credit was given or account kept with the party insured, or the broker obtaining the insurance; yet, in this case, it does not appear from the evidence that either Mr. Jordan, the agent, or the claimants, had any account with the State Insurance Company, or that any charges were made against them on account of insurance. So far as it appears from the evidence, the contract was inchoate. The claimants had not instructed Jordan in what companies to place the risks, but had left it to his discretion, subject to their approval; and if in the regular course of business a policy in the State had been written and tendered to the claimants, they would still have had a right to have objected to receiving it, unless satisfied as to the character of the Company. I shall, therefore, decide that there was no completed contract of insurance between the companies in the State Insurance Company, and order that the claim of W. O. Swett & Co. be expunged. ——— Same v. Frederick Hollenbeck, Assignee of George F. Clark, v. Peter Bengston and Swan A. Miller; assumpsit, $5,000. ——— Same, Assignee of George F. Clark, v. Peter Bengston and Swan A. Miller; assumpsit, $5,000.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—John B. Page and Alex. M. Purvis v. Alemannia Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio; assumpsit, $5,000. ——— City National Bank v. Van Hollen and Dooley; bill.

TAX CIRCUIT COURT.—5,593—Haskel v. Stern et al.; appeal. 5,594—People ex rel Rumsey v. Abner Taylor; tax appeal. 5,595—Patrick Rafferty v. John Walsh; appeal from decision of Assessor. 5,596—Bookbyndery of Church and Society of Hyde Park. 5,598—In the matter of the People of the State of Illinois, to reproduce and re-establish plat or map of Norwood Park; information by the State Attorney. Reed. 5,597—Gillett et al. v. Douglas et al.; appeal. 5,599—Thomas v. Elizabeth Hacker; divorce. 5,600—Edward Finnedy v. Richd M. Hooley; assumpsit, $400. 5,601—Betsey V. Alson Congdon; divorce; desertion. 5,602—Barden City Planing Mill and Lumber Manufacturing Co. v. Robert Fergus & Sons; distraint for rent of rear room on the third floor of building at south-east corner Harrison and Kirby, Carpenter & Co. v. Samuel S. & Dl. G. Gardner; assumpsit, $5,000. (Burnt Records)—28—Albert E. & Sidney A. Kent v. All whom it may concern.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Norman C. Perkins, Assignee of the State Insurance Company in bankruptcy, v. Joseph N. Barker and Frances his wife; bill to foreclose mortgage on Lots 5 and 6, Block 6, of Ravenswood, to secure a note to the National Insurance Company assigned to the State Insurance Company, 29th October, 1870; amount, $1,000. Same v. Benjamin F. Jordan, an insurance broker acting for the claimants, W. O. Swett & Company, now Van Inwagen, the Secretary, and asked him to insure a certain lot of whiskeys belonging to claimants, and that the risk was taken. No premiums were paid, and no policy issued. It seems to have been the regular course of business in the office to make memoranda of these accepted risks and pass them over to the policy clerk. Before the issuance of the policy, the whiskey was destroyed in the fire of Oct. 8, 1871. It appears from the testimony of Mr. Jordan, the broker, that he had done business before with the State Insurance Company; that he was acquainted with the terms and conditions of their policy and their mode of doing business, and that the contract made in this case was the ordinary contract on an application for insurance. The form of policy used by the Company at that time was introduced with the evidence as an exhibit, and from this it appears that it was provided by a printed condition in the policy that no insurance should take effect until the payment of the premium, while it has been well decided in many cases that this printed clause in the policy was waived either by the verbal delivery of the policy of insurance without a requirement of the premium, or when any credit was given or account kept with the party insured, or the broker obtaining the insurance; yet, in this case, it does not appear from the evidence that either Mr. Jordan, the agent, or the claimants, had any account with the State Insurance Company, or that any charges were made against them on account of insurance. So far as it appears from the evidence, the contract was inchoate. The claimants had not instructed Jordan in what companies to place the risks, but had left it to his discretion, subject to their approval; and if in the regular course of business a policy in the State had been written and tendered to the claimants, they would still have had a right to have objected to receiving it, unless satisfied as to the character of the Company. I shall, therefore, decide that there was no completed contract of insurance between the companies in the State Insurance Company, and order that the claim of W. O. Swett & Co. be expunged. ——— 5,603—Haskel v. Stern et al.; appeal. 5,594—People ex rel Rumsey v. Abner Taylor; tax appeal. 5,595—Patrick Rafferty v. John Walsh; appeal from the evidence that either Mr. Jordan, the agent, or the claimants, had any account with the State Insurance Company, or that any charges were made against them on account of insurance. So far as it appears from the evidence, the contract was inchoate. The claimants had not instructed Jordan in what companies to place the risks, but had left it to his discretion, subject to their approval; and if in the regular course of business a policy in the State had been written and tendered to the claimants, they would still have had a right to have objected to receiving it, unless satisfied as to the character of the Company. I shall, therefore, decide that there was no completed contract of insurance between the companies in the State Insurance Company, and order that the claim of W. O. Swett & Co. be expunged. ——— for determination of Surveyor's decision. 5,596—Bookbyndery of Church and Society of Hyde Park. 5,598—In the matter of the People of the State of Illinois, to reproduce and re-establish plat or map of Norwood Park; information by the State Attorney. Reed. 5,597—Gillett et al. v. Douglas et al.; appeal. 5,599—Thomas v. Elizabeth Hacker; divorce. 5,600—Edward Finnedy v. Richd M. Hooley; assumpsit, $400. 5,601—Betsey V. Alson Congdon; divorce; desertion. 5,602—Barden City Planing Mill and Lumber Manufacturing Co. v. Robert Fergus & Sons; distraint for rent of rear room on the third floor of building at south-east corner Harrison and Kirby, Carpenter & Co. v. Samuel S. & Dl. G. Gardner; assumpsit, $5,000. (Burnt Records)—28—Albert E. & Sidney A. Kent v. All whom it may concern.

"BUNKO" TRIUMPHANT.

Can Superintendent Washburn Find no Time to Attend to It?

It is surprising that a man who could suppress gambling at faro as completely as Superintendent Washburn has done should continue to allow the "Bunko" robbers to get the best of him. Faro is bad enough, but "Bunko" is infinitely worse, as it is almost identical with grand larceny or highway robbery, and yet it thrives in Chicago almost without molestation; at least, it is only interfered with when some victim "squeals." The "Bunko" cappers and ropers flourish undisturbed, and never come to grief unless they are complained of by some sufferer. Henry Lawrence, a well-known operator on the unsuspecting, was brought before Justice Banyon, yesterday, on the charge of having swindled Mr. E. W. Bright, of Davenport, Iowa. While at Anderson's Hotel, Mr. Bright was approached in the usual way by a fellow calling himself Lewis, who contrived to make his acquaintance, and then to lead him into the toils of "Bunko," at No. 146 West Madison street, where the Iowan "represented" to the amount of $15 before he came to a realizing sense of the business of the scheme. Then he procured a warrant for the arrest of Lawrence, whose case was put over at the request of his counsel. With astonishing cheek, Lawrence procured a warrant for the arrest of Bright, on the charge of assault with intent to commit robbery, because he had attempted to snatch his money from the robbers after he had lost it, and, in doing so, tore some of the bills.

Now, let Superintendent Washburn concentrate his energies for a time upon "Bunko." It is a disgrace that the game should be permitted to be carried on in a city like Chicago. Let him detail some of his idle detectives to the work, and if they fail, prefer charges of incompetency against them, and get others who can and will find out and break up the "Bunko" dens. But, above all, let Mr. Washburn move in the matter at once, and show his good-will, if nothing more.

THE BOSTWICK CLAIM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As my name has been conspicuously brought before the citizens of Chicago in a number of its daily journals, and stigmatised as a swindler, and a party to frauds sought to be perpetrated on the heirs of one John Bostwick in a land transaction dating back to a period of seventeen years, I take this opportunity to deny all and every part of such charges so far as my name has been called in question, and pronounce them basely false and wholly assumed, without a shadow of truth or foundation, and the parties, whoever they are, lawyers or heirs of John Bostwick, knew or could have known that their statements were false. Now, for the benefit of parties who are interested with me in the lands asserted to have been dishonestly obtained by me, I will give a brief statement of the facts:

My purchase of an undivided one-fifth of 80 acres in Section 3 was made by Mr. George M. Gray, the 9th day of October, 1855—then a citizen of Chicago, and well known as the Agent of the Michigan Southern Road. I was passing through Chicago, and he said to me if I had any money to invest he thought he could make a purchase for me that would some time pay well. I left with him $1,813, and some days thereafter he sent me a land contract signed by one Ralston B. Palmer, selling me an undivided fifth of 80 acres in Section 3, subject to six annual payments. After I had made the fourth payment I received a letter addressed to me in Buffalo, N. Y., my place of residence, by David Hess, stating Palmer had defaulted in his payments, and he only considered him a tenant at will and his contract at an end, and all previous payments, with improvements, forfeited, &c.

This communication was addressed to me early in October, 1859, when I came to Chicago, and for the first time in my life met Ralston B. Palmer and David Hess, when I arranged to have my undivided fifth set apart, and deeded to me direct from David Hess. The county records were then carefully searched, as they had been before, and the title to this property found clearly in David Hess and wife. I never saw Palmer or Hess before October, 1859, and have never seen them since. The whole matter of John Bostwick, and knew no such person until I saw his name in the Chicago daily journals within the past three weeks. My residence, when I purchased the property, was in Cleveland, Ohio. I now reside in Buffalo, N. Y., where I have been actively engaged in business for fourteen years. If my title to this land is not valid, there is no use of county records, and the whole system of recording deeds or contracts is a useless expense, and a fraud on the unsuspecting purchaser of land in Cook County. I have no partiality for newspaper notoriety, and my apology in this instance is to vindicate my integrity against such base and malicious attacks, and satisfy parties holding deeds from me, and having an interest in the final results of the complaint made by Bostwick's heirs. Yours respectfully. B. F. SMITH.

GARDNER HOUSE, Jan. 17, 1873.

Paul Selby, of the Quincy *Whig*, seeks an appointment by Governor Beveridge on the Warehouse Commission.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The New Offices of the Michigan Southern Road and the Cunard Line of Steamers.

Information About the Wisconsin Valley Railroad.

As announced in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, the city office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad has been located in the southeast corner of the new Sherman House. The room has been fitted up with an elaboration before unknown to railway offices in this city, and it is, therefore, worthy of an extended description. It has 40 feet front on Clark street, and 60 feet on Randolph, with two entrances on each street. The room is, therefore, almost square, and very beautiful in its proportions. Fine ornamental iron pillars run through the centre, which are to be finished in dark green and gold, to correspond with the gas fixtures. A counter 80 feet long, extends from the west wall of the room to the south. The front of this is one of the richest pieces of wood-work in the city, being ornamented with massive lion heads, and rich panelling. Around the base of the counter runs a heavy bar to protect it from abuse. The floor outside the counter, is laid in black walnut and ash, arranged in figures and tastefully contrasted. Inside, the floor is covered with a handsome English-body Brussels carpet, in which scarlet is the prevailing color. At the north end of the counter is the telegraph office, in the front of which is a large plate glass, on which is cut the letters "Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Telegraph office." This office is be occupied by Mr. Park Dugman, who will be assisted in his labors by "Little Johnny" Sherman, a bright little fellow, smart as a cricket, who is one of the most trustful occupants of the office. An elegant book-case, 25 feet long, extends across the office, dividing the Lake Shore office from that of the Cunard Line of ocean steamships, which occupies 20 feet on Randolph street, next to the ladies' entrance of the Sherman House. This case is finished to correspond with the counter, in black English walnut, and French veneering, highly polished. It is furnished with cases for the storing of account-books and papers. At the extreme end is a richly panelled door, which, upon opening, discloses a marble wash-basin and drinking fount. In the centre of the case is a glass panel door which communicates with the Cunard office. Over the larger plate glass which fill the street windows, will be hung rich blue shades, upon the front of which will be painted the names of the various companies occupying the office. A heavy silver bar will run around the room, in front of the windows, to protect them from countrymen, who, presuming from the clearness of the glass, that the sash contains nothing, may attempt to walk through it. This bar rests upon a base, which is filled up at a cost not far from $16,000, including the elegant cylinder desks and ticket-frame. The following are the occupants of the office: Mr. G. Macdonald, Contracting Freight Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad; Mr. W. H. Batchelder, Agent of the Red Line Transit Company for Eastern freight, and W. S. Brewster, Agent of the same Company for Western freight; W. H. Hogan, Agent for the South Shore Line; and A. D. Smith, Ticket Agent for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company. Mr. McDonald has also charge of the European business of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, which will in becoming of great importance. The shipments on through bills of lading to Europe over this line, for the year 1872, amounted to 55,000 tons.

As before stated, the Cunard steamship office is divided from those of the Lake Shore Company by an elegant partition of dark walnut, the entrance of the latter is divided into two parts by a handsome partition, chastely ornamented, in which are set three cut-glass windows. The rear room is used as a private office. It is furnished with an elegant writing desk of English walnut, highly polished, with a lounge and chairs to correspond. The floor is covered with a rich velvet Brussels carpet. This office is occupied by the General Western Agent of the Company. Mr. P. H. DuVernet, who served the Company twenty Years in New York, and was then transfered to the Chicago office. The public or main office, where the passage and draft business is transacted, is also elegantly furnished. In the far corner is a commodious safe, in the door of which is ornamented with a sketch in oil of a Cunard steamship in mid-ocean. The passenger department occupies the opposite corner of the office, and is presided over by Mr. James Bryce. Mr. A. E. Johnson, General Western Travelling Agent, occupies a handsome desk in the main office. The whole is finished in an office-room more elegant than this described, and the various companies deserve the extended notice which we have given of it.

WISCONSIN VALLEY RAILROAD.

A railroad upon which considerable has been done,—and very little said about it,—is being constructed from Tomah, Wis., to Wausaw, in the same State. It traverses a dense lumber region, which it is designed to open. Quite a number of Wisconsin mills are becoming concerned about a source of supply. Several roads have been projected to meet the pressing wants, but to construct them an even greater want is ——experienced funds. If these roads can only get sufficient aid to enable them to connect with a strong existing line, and can branch out a little therefrom into a tolerably good country, they can generally compel the older company to buy out the enterprise.

From Tomah to Wausaw the distance is about 100 miles. The line is already graded to Grand Rapids—40 miles. For this portion the iron is on the ground, and the road-bed is ready for the iron, which will be laid in a few days. The entire line will be in operation within a year. At Tomah it intersects the recently completed West Wisconsin Railway; and, in order to secure a direct, close connection with the Madison extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, it is probable the road will be carried to Sparta. The name of the new line is the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, taking its title from the route it traverses. Mr. H. Remington, of Remington, Wood County, Wis., is the Vice President and General Manager. The officers necessary to operate the road will soon be appointed, as its speedy completion is now a certainty.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Remonstrance Against Paving Newberry Avenue—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Ordinance.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the various business referred to them. Alds. Bailey, Moore, Powell, Heath, and Quirk were present.

The Committee considered the remonstrance of the property-holders against paving Newberry avenue. It was held over for further action. The property-owners were noisily present, and raised a deafening din.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad ordinance was taken up. A petition was filed, asking certain franchises from the city, and referred by the old Council until that body dissolved. It was referred by the present Council to an appropriate Committee, but had not been acted upon. Without further action on the part of the city, the Company commenced laying tracks on Western avenue and Kinzie street, and from the intersection of Crawford and Fullerton avenues. The attorney of the road, Mr. Walker, stated to the Committee, yesterday, that the Company had purchased the right of way, and had not been interfered with by remonstrance from property-owners. All they asked was a right to cross certain streets. The laying of the tracks in that neighborhood had already raised property from $1,500 to $2,000 an acre, and the citizens appreciated this fact. The whole matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel to draft an ordinance covering the necessary legal points. There is to be another meeting of the Committee on Tuesday afternoon, for the further consideration of the matter.

In the Newberry avenue matter, it was determined to recommend that the remonstrance be placed on file, as the work of paving would not be commenced for two years yet, under any circumstances. Adjourned.

What is in a Piece of Wood.

We now part with our "old victims" with feelings not unmingled with regret; the very sums of money given for them bear witness to their strange, indefinite value and importance—300 guineas is a common price for a fine Stradivarius. The owner of the "Messie" refused 600 guineas for that unique gem, while 800 and even 1,000 guineas have been offered by some who could not get their favorites for less. Fifteen hundred acres of land in Cincinnati where on one occasion given for a Stainer; and as the city of Pittsburgh? is now built upon that land, we may confidently say that this has turned out to be the heaviest price ever paid for a violin. And what is it that we pay for? A little wood, varnish, paint—a few shillings would buy all the materials; the simplest mechanical knowledge is sufficient to cut up and put together the common fiddle, which is now sold for ten or fifteen shillings, and looks to the novice so much more desirable than the "Messie," or "Pasello," though not unlike them. Then what do we pay for? We pay for what no money can produce again; we pay for conditions that have passed away; we pay for the inspiration of a matchless workman; and a subtle soul infused into elements which seem beggarly, but have become priceless; we pay for the concentrated experience of not one life, but many, put into a curve or adjuting—for a few thin plates of wood fixed together with an instinct that is dead, but that ere it died made these slips of wood almost a living organism—in some respects more than a living organism, became immortal. There is no reason why the violin should ever wear out. It grows old with its perpetual youth. It sings over the grave of many generations. Time, that sometimes robs it of a little varnish, has no power over its anointed fabric—it need never be battered. The Joan Carlino violin is 200 years old, and still almost without a scratch. The hard perennial substance steeped in the silicate like varnish, has well nigh turned to stone, but without losing a single quality of sweetness or resonance. The violin is the only fossil that still lives, and lives with a fulness of life and freshness that contrasts mysteriously enough with the failing, sickly, and wilting generations of man. Even should mishaps bruise or break its beauty it can be endlessly restored—it is never fit for death; it survives a thousand casualities; nay, even when cut up, dismembered, its several parts scattered through a dozen workshops and through 500 hundred years, it lives on with a kind of metempsychosis in new forms, and still clings strangely to its individuality, so that men taking up a patchwork violin, say it is fine, the front is poor, the head is tame; but then, see, here is a Stradivarius back. Thus human in its power and pathos, and superhuman in its immortal fabric, the violin reigns the prince of all instruments, and in the hands of a Paganini or a Joachim, the joy and wonder of the civilized world.—*From "Old Violins," by H. R. Haweis, in the Contemporary Review.*

English in England.

From the London News.

It is high time that Englishmen were taught to speak and write English. The half of the population of these islands is about as unintelligible to the other half as if it were talking Welsh. A Yorkshire and a Devonshire peasant thrown into company would not understand each other as readily as an Irishman and a Highlander talking Gaelic to each other. Even amongst the people who are fairly educated, and who live in those large masses of population in which provincialisms are supposed to die out, the English language is subjected to serious ill-treatment. Half the country members of the House of Commons emit the final consonant in words ending with ing. Many of them talk of Indisr. The tricks played with the letter a which are common in many social circles do not appear, as a rule, in Parliament, except where the rural representative has to pronounce such a word as "behind." It would be an ignominious thing if 80,000,000 of Japanese were to be found speaking better English than the English themselves. However, the Eastern nations have an odd habit of imitating. Every one knows the efforts of the Chinese tailor who made a coat according to pattern by imitating all the rents in it; and perhaps the Japanese will take the English language as it is, reproducing all the current faults of pronunciation.

—The Wyandotte (Mich.) *Enterprise*, of Friday, chronicles the return from Erie to Wyandotte, on Monday evening, of Miss Mary Coellen, the young woman who some time since eloped with ex-Mayor Jewell. Mrs. Coellen left Wyandotte in search of her on Saturday last, and arrived in Erie on Monday, where, after some delay, she found her daughter, who agreed to accompany her home. The ex-Mayor arrived in Erie one hour after the departure of Miss Coellen and her mother.

—The *Congregationalist* relates that a popular Boston pastor, on a recent Sabbath, wound up a prayer as follows: "And give grace, we beseech Thee, to the deacons, that they may be able to set a Godly example to us common people."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with board and lodging, at from $5 to $6. Day board, $4 per week.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—BEST TABLE board in the city; also rooms with board.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A PLEASANT AND nicely furnished bedroom, with board; near Madison-st.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE WELL-furnished room, furnace heat, gas, &c., suitable for 2 gentlemen; also first-class day board.

262 WARREN-AV.—TO RENT, A FRONT ROOM finely furnished, with board, to gentleman and wife.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; house, modern conveniences; terms reasonable; family associates, etc.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, with fire, for two persons. First class board.

729 FULTON-ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room, with hot and cold water, use of bath; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

PEOPLE WISHING BOARD CAN FIND GOOD rooms, with board, at the ELSMIE HOUSE, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.; terms very reasonable.

REVERE HOUSE, 42 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—First-class board, with or without room, at low prices. Apply soon, while the rooms are going. Come one, come all. Plenty of room.

South Side.

432 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $3 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—COMFORTS OF A HOME; warm rooms.

435 MICHIGAN-AV., NEXT DOOR NORTH OF the Grand Central Hotel.—Large front, sleeping-room on the ground, and the road-bed is ready for the iron, which will be laid in a few days. The entire line will be in operation within a year. At Tomah it intersects the recently completed West Wisconsin Railway; and, in order to secure a direct, close connection with the Madison extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, it is probable the road will be carried to Sparta. The name of the new line is the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, taking its title from the route it traverses. Mr. H. Remington, of Remington, Wood County, Wis., is the Vice President and General Manager. The officers necessary to operate the road will soon be appointed, as its speedy completion is now a certainty.

540 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE SLEEPING ROOM with gas, closet, &c., with board, in a private family, suitable for two gentlemen.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite of rooms for gentleman and wife, with board. Accommodations first-class.

1030 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with first-class board, and 6 o'clock dinners; day boarders can be accommodated. Fourteen places.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, IN PLEASANT, SOCIAL family, for self; will furnish my room if desired. West Side preferred. Address, with particulars, 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

BOARD—FOR A SINGLE YOUNG GENTLEMAN, South Side, north of Sixteenth-st. Address N 94, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO DENVER AND SALT Lake City (to be gone several months) would transact any business in those regions which might be entrusted to him on very favorable terms. Reference unexceptionable. Address T 60, Tribune office, for five days.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRIMONIAL NEWS. Western News Co., General Agents MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 507, Chicago.

FLAG STAFFS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES ON hand and made to order, by leaving orders with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 220 South Water-st.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEbrows, etc. Mrs. Lydia Thompson's world-renowned Restorative, known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Price $1.50. Sold at all respectable drug stores and hair dressers. Agents wanted for the country.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, LIBRAries, or trade of same by MARTIN CAMPBELL, 105 Randolph-st., Room 15. Terms, 1 per cent commission. Send in full description of your farm, location, &c., when wanted to sell. Get cash customer for 320 acres near depot, suitable for nursery.

TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS—WE WILL take claims against any savings bank doing business in Chicago, at par, in exchange for lots near King's Gold Park, at cousing of C. M. & St. P. and C. & N. W. R. Price, $200 to $300. Terms easy. W. PRICE, 128 East Madison-st., R. F. DOY & CO., 177 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO MAKE THEIR OWN NONexplosive kerosene. Recipe sent by mail for $1. Send for circular. C. KLINCKSMITH, 113 East Twelfth-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A NO. 1 SECOND-HAND SODA FOUNtain. Sinclair makes preferred. Write for terms for my mineral waters and root beer. Address K 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SEWING MACHINE MAN WITH office; does not object to horse. Inquire of addressing THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., San Francisco, Cal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—100 DUMP-CARTS, WITH HARNESS, suitable for coal, railroad, or contractors' purposes. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW, STRONG STONE TRUCKS. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HARNESSES, SADDLES, bridles, halters, saddle-cloths, robes, horse-blankets, trunks, valises, etc. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 East Lake-st.

J. H. BROOKMAN, 120 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has one of the best blooded horses in the State; fine driver, single or double harness; went to the pole in 2:38; also a few other horses, buggies, cutters, good single or double, and team. All for sale cheap for a few days.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200 FEET BY 125 ON EGAN-AV., COR. ner Lake-st.

30 feet on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts.

40 feet on Franklin-st., near Forty-second-st.

50 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.

50 feet on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with first-class brick house, 10 rooms, and all modern improvements.

48 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., with 2-story frame house, price $11,000.

Two 116 feet on Forty-eighth-st., corner Kenwood-court, 42x100 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.

WING & PARLIN,
62 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—10 ACRES IN the northeast ¼ of Sec. 23, 39, 13, $700 per acre. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—344 EWING-ST. RENTS FOR $33 PER month; price, $4,400. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 ACRES IN S. W. ¼ OF N. W. ¼ of S. 23, 39, 13. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.—On 120 Monroe-st., near Canal.

100 feet on Paulina-st., near Harrison, east front.

150x150 feet on Jackson-st., east of Oakley.

4 acres on Madison-st., east of Central Park.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WABASH-AV.—House and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st., for $15,000.

INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, 30 feet front, near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000.

FOR SALE—69 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union and Jefferson-sts., fine brick house and lot at a bargain if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—LOT 228 SEDGWICK-ST., 20x145 FEET, near Lincoln Park. Address owner, JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 137 South

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

Relations of the Federal Government to the Telegraphic Service of the Country.

A Comprehensive Statement by the Hon. David A. Wells.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Some time in September last the Western Union Telegraph Company, having in view the circumstance that sooner or later the question of the relation of the telegraphic service of the country to the Federal Government would seriously occupy the attention alike of Congress and the public, preferred a request through their President, Wm. Orton, Esq., to the Hon. David A. Wells, late Special Commissioner of the Revenue, that he would take up and investigate the whole subject, and prepare such a comprehensive statement as in his judgment the combined facts and circumstances might seem to warrant. The concluding paragraph of the letter addressed to Mr. Wells clearly indicates the spirit in which the Western Union desired the investigation should be conducted in furtherance of such investigation:

"All information in possession of the Western Union Company will be placed without reserve at your disposal, but in so doing the Company would disclaim in advance any intention or desire to anticipate or influence the conclusions. They ask nothing but what is right. They trust that they shall not be obliged, through the exercise of superior power in the hands of the Federal Government, to submit to anything which is wrong."

In pursuance of this request, Mr. Wells undertook the investigation, and his report, embodying a full and popular, but scientific, discussion of the whole subject, has just been submitted, and, by permission of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, has been filed by the Western Union Company as a part of the case by them submitted to the consideration of Congress, the whole forming a thick pamphlet, which will, undoubtedly, take its place with the former reports of the same author, as a substantial contribution to our economic and industrial literature.

Mr. Wells, in the outset, reviews the origin, development, and present condition of the telegraphic system of the United States, and clearly establishes the following important facts:

1. That, unlike the railroad system of the country, the telegraph in the United States, with the exception of a small Congressional appropriation to enable Professor Morse to test his invention, has received substantially no favors from the public, or the Federal Government, but, on the contrary, and in opposition to the practice of all other countries, has been subjected from the very first to onerous National and State taxation, the taxes paid to the Federal Government alone, from 1865 to 1870, having been in excess of $1,500,000. That having been thus left exclusively to private enterprise, the telegraph has developed more rapidly and to a comparatively greater extent than in any other country, there being one mile of wire to every 222 persons in the United States, as compared with one to every 631 in Europe, while the ratio of messages transmitted is one to every three persons in the former, and one to every nine in the latter. As illustrating, furthermore, what the telegraph is doing under a free system, attention is asked to the fact that if at the present time we were to compute all the news matter delivered by the American telegraph to the American press, as separately transmitted to each paper, it would comprise an aggregate equal to all the despatches of every kind sent over all the telegraphs of the world within a given period selected for comparison.

2. That since the consolidation of the various lines, in 1866, to form the Western Union, not a single year has elapsed in which there has not been a marked reduction of rates by this Company, the recent official assertion of the Postmaster General to the contrary, so that at the present time the average sum charged for the transmission of messages is not in excess of one-half that required in 1866 for similar service; and as a contribution to economic science attention is asked to the circumstances that the average charge at which telegraphic messages are now transmitted in the United States for the public is less than the average cost for doing equivalent work in 1866, although since that period there has been a marked advance in the wages of employes in almost every department of service, and very great increase in the cost of wire, telegraphic poles, and some other materials.

4. The value of telegraphic stock, as an investment, is shown by the fact that from 1866 to 1872 the aggregate dividends paid to the stockholders and the several companies has not equalled 2 per cent per annum. During the last fiscal year the apparent net profits of the Western Union Company were $2,790,000, or less than 7 per cent on the capital; but out of this net gain or profit the Company constructed or purchased over 16,000 miles of wire additional, all of which was nearly as essential to the accommodation of the business and local interests of the country as was the expenditures, not included in the surplus of $930,000 during the same time, for the maintenance and repair of lines previously existing; and if it be replied that the amount thus derived from receipts and expended for improvements and construction represents profits equally with the dividends paid directly to the stockholders, it is sufficient answer that if it be so, it is a profit that, up to the present time, has accrued wholly to the public, and not to the stockholders; and that for an indefinite future a large annual expenditure for similar purposes will be absolutely indispensable.

Coming next to the consideration of the question of Federal interference with the telegraph, Mr. Wells submits the following points: Under the head of direct cost he shows the probable immediate expenditure to be met by the National Treasury would be from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000. The absurdity of the estimate submitted by the Postmaster General in his recent report,—that all the existing lines of the country could be replaced for about $12,000,000,—is shown by the fact that fully that sum has been expended for so much only of the existing telegraphic system of the United States as has been constructed since 1866, and that the cost of such labor and material as would be required in any present construction has not since experienced any decline, but, on the contrary, in some respects has been augmented. To meet this necessary large expenditure a new national loan would probably have to be authorized. The Government would be again placed in the position of a borrower, the whole necessitating a new issue of bonds, new syndicates, new suspicions of partisan and Federal patronage and commissions, and an unavoidable further continuance of that interference with the financial interests of the country which has already given to the Treasury Department a power and an influence which the framers of the Constitution never anticipated or intended. But that idea of making the telegraph any more than the Post Office self-supporting in the hands of the Government, does not really enter into the plans of those who advocate the scheme of Federal interference. It is to be called to mind that in one of the earliest bills brought before Congress, and earnestly advocated, it was seriously proposed that the Government should construct telegraph lines and work them in connection with the Post Office at a uniform rate of three cents per message,—a proposition then equally as the one now advocated equivalent to saying that the necessity of affording to the people of the United States cheaper telegraph service is so imperative and apparent as to demand that the Government shall annually add to the already heavy burden of taxation a large additional burden in order that so desirable a result may be effected. But it does not seem to have recurred to these gentlemen, whose bosoms swell so readily with the idea of Government philanthrophy, that the Government has never anything to give to the people in the way of pecuniary aid or bounty other than it has previously taken from the people under some form of taxation, with some 8 per cent additional to pay for the cost of so taking; and again, that if it is to be an accepted principle of our national policy that the Government is to furnish to the people such things as are acknowledged to be necessary, it stands to reason that such service should commence with those things which are of prime necessity rather than those which are secondary, and that food, raiment, shelter, and education belong to the first class, and telegraphic service to the latter. It may be, however, that to some the addition of some six to twelve millions to the present annual expenditure of three hundred millions will appear insignificant in comparison with the results promised or anticipated, it there be such. Mr. Wells calls attention to the startling fact that at the present time the ratio of increase in our national expenditures for what may be called the Civil Service, is in excess of that of any of the Governments of the old world, and since 1864 has been on the average an excess of 8 per cent per annum, while during the same period the ratio of increase of population has not been equal to 3 per cent per annum; and also as illustrating the influence of the present burden of taxation on the strictly agricultural interests, the facts brought out by the recent investigation in New Hampshire, which show that in one of its most fertile, and at the same time favorably situated districts in respect to markets, Rockingham County, the present average annual tax for State, county, and local purposes, apportioned to each farm producing on an average an annual product of $680.40, is about $50; including national taxes, direct and indirect, approximately $100, causing a continual decrease in the value of all real property, and a steady decline in population; or that other circumstance that, to-day, the future title to no inconsiderable part of the real estate of one entire State, South Carolina, bids fair to be a title derived from the Sheriff for sales in default of ability on the part of the land owners to pay the taxes assessed upon them. Surely, in view of such facts as these, it is a matter worthy the most serious consideration to both Congress and the people whether there are any circumstances short of the preservation of the national honor or existence which can justify the smallest particle of increase of the weight of any existing national burden.

But granting that the people are in present and urgent need of greater and cheaper telegraphic facilities, Mr. Wells next puts the question whether the ends sought for are in any degree likely to be obtained under the Government agency. And the answer to this, he claims, is fully found in the past and present record of the business which the Government has already monopolized, and asserts, after detailing no little of specific evidence, that were any individual or corporation to undertake to do business in the same dilatory, expensive, and vexatious method as the Government of the United States to-day discharges all of its functions having relation to the production, distribution, and consumption of the country, their existence, so far as public patronage was concerned, would be exceedingly limited. And yet it is under just such circumstances that the public are asked to seriously consider the expediency of transferring the entire telegraph system of the country to an agency whose present business capacity is utterly inadequate to the proper discharge of its present business responsibilities.

But a more serious objection than any other to the scheme of Federal interference with the telegraph is to be found in the fact that such a policy is in direct antagonism with the theory on which the Government itself has been founded. We are a nation of 40,000,000, representing almost every nationality and human variety, and in thirty years we shall probably number 100,000,0000. The area of country inhabited embraces extremes of over 2,500 miles in direct distance, while the diversity of character and interest among the people of the different sections, growing out of differences of soil, climate, pursuits, and education, is greater comparatively than the distances by which they are separated. Language excepted, the different States of Europe do not differ so much among themselves as New York differs to-day from Texas, or South Carolina from California. The problem of greatest moment, therefore, presented to us as a nation is to harmonize these varied and conflicting interests and unite them all under one firm and stable Government. The solution of a similar problem has been essayed before in old Rome and in modern Austria and Russia under conditions of the most centralized Imperialism; but its attempt under a Republic, with universal suffrage, and with no standing army, is something for which, apart from our own experience, there has been no precedent for success. Whether those who framed our Constitution were men of superior wisdom, and clearly foresaw the conditions under which their work was to be tested, is a matter which it is here unnecessary to discuss; but that they originated or adopted the only theory under which our past success has been mainly dependent seems certain, and that was that, while it is the essential feature of every imperial and centralized Government to think for, act for, and, as far as possible, direct the pursuits, and even the creeds and amusements of the people, it is, on the contrary, the essence of a Republic, composed of a union of separate and independent States, to concern itself as little as possible with the internal affairs of the nation, and to do nothing whatever for the people which the people themselves are willing or capable of doing for themselves. And, if this theory be correct, the conclusion is irresistible, that a measure like the one contemplated, of absorbing and operating the telegraph by the Government, is a step away from republicanism and towards imperialism, to be especially resisted by all those who believe that whatever there is of danger threatening the stability of our institutions is due mainly to the tendency of the Federal Government to enlarge the sphere of its functions, and to exercise powers that were originally never entrusted to it.

The increase of Federal patronage incident to the adoption of the measure under consideration constitutes a further most striking illustration in the same direction. The number of offices and agents, other than soldiers and sailors and employes in the Government workshops, who are at present in direct receipt of compensation for services from the National Treasury, is estimated at upward of 60,000, the number engaged in the Post Office Department alone being 44,655, all of whom, and as many others as by reason of social relations have a community of interest, together with all such as, under our system of rotation in office, are expectants of office, and may, as all experience shows, be relied on to support any policy or any nomination which any Administration controlling their official existence may favor under the plea of public utility or necessity. Under such circumstances, it is now proposed to augment the number of recipients of Federal patronage by creating some 20,000 or 25,000 additional offices. Under the present system, the pecuniary interests of the Companies imperatively restrain them from favoring any party or interest. In addition to this, there is always the impending peril and dread of heavy money penalties recoverable at law for any breach of trust or neglect of duty, and how often judgment is rendered for errors acknowledged by the complainants to be unintentional, the records of the courts abundantly testify. A Governmental system, on the contrary, which, as in the Post Office, will assume no responsibility for the dishonesty, incompetency, and mistakes of its agents, and one moreover in which its agents know that their station and salary, if not their permanence in office, is more dependent on the favor of superiors than on good behavior, can but be provocative of carelessness and indifference. Differing from communications by mail, there can be no secrets except through the use of ciphers to those who operate the telegraph, and, when responsibility is lessened, the temptation to violate privacy will most assuredly be increased. Are the American people ready to accept the idea that all that passes over the wires, both at the time of transmission and even thereafter, is liable to be inspected and used by the changing officials who may fill the Departments at Washington? For a paragraph in the Government bill reads that the originals of all messages shall be transmitted to Washington to be preserved for reference. Are the public willing to place further facilities in the way of the exercise of the prerogative already claimed to be possessed by committees of Congress, of taking possession and using such records, a claim nowadays different in principle from the opening and reading of letters entrusted to the Post Office, and for the resistance to which the manliness and integrity of the officers of the existing telegraph have as yet proved the only effectual obstacle? On the Continent of Europe there is not a Government that does not regard the telegraph as an adjunct of the police, and which does not claim and probably exercise the power of interfering with the transmission of any message which it may regard as prejudicial to its own interests; and even in England, liberal as her Government is in comparison with those upon the Continent, the right to delay or withhold telegrams for the press has been claimed and exercised by her officials within a very recent period. In an exciting political contest, like that which the country has just passed through, can it be doubted that the telegraph, if in possession of the Government, would be used for political purposes for the perpetuation of its own power or for the assistance of its friends; And, even if this should not be the case, and the Government should keep itself immaculate, the very fact that every great facilities for the use of the telegraph for partisan purposes existed, and that detection was almost impossible, would of itself be provocative of such a distrust as would limit the use of the wires for political correspondence almost exclusively to those in sympathy with the existing Administration. Suppose, furthermore, in the heat and excitement of a national political contest, in which the result was acknowledged to be close and doubtful, a general suspicion should be excited, groundless, or otherwise, that the telegraph had been, or was likely to be, used by an Administration for its own political advantage; would not, from that very moment, the utility, nay, even the continuance, of the system as a whole be impaired or totally interrupted? A fine copper wire carried from the line down a crack of the telegraph pole to the ground effectually interrupts the current. Trees fall conveniently in the woods in many different localities, and although there are instruments which will enable a boy sitting in the central office to determine within a half a mile the location of a breakin a line of telegraphic wire stretching over a distance of from 200 to 300 miles and upward, there can be little information got out of such instruments when nothing remains of a circuit but numerous detached fragments.

The proposed Government system makes all other telegraph competition unlawful, and prescribes punishment by a fine for every offence of transmitting or receiving messages without official permission. Now, when we consider that within the circles of population and business which employ the telegraph, its use is daily becoming more common and familiar; that besides the public offices for the transmission of messages from town to town and from city to city, the telegraphic instrument has become the indispensable adjunct of every police station, fire alarm, stock and produce exchange and underwriters' agency for the reporting and relief of vessels; that in the free hand of railway officials it regulates the movement of every train, and in those of merchants and manufacturers it communicates between the office of sale and places of production; that it is already sold as a toy for children to play with, and that the improvements of every year tend more and more to simplify and extend its operation and agency, does it not become obvious that the proposed Government control of such an instrumentality embraces a great many more interests than those represented by the Post Office? And, further, that to keep that control exclusive, will require a system of law and espionage so foreign to our people that practically it can never be executed. Indeed, it is much the same thing as if the Government, for the reason that it desired to use the power of steam for the exclusive transmission of the mails, should make its use for all other purposes a matter subject to official permission. Civil service reform and the restraint of great moneyed monopolies are things much talked-of of late as among the necessities of our national situation; but what civil service reform or any other beneficial reform is to be expected in national affairs, if the Government is to be invested with the reach of power over the business, wealth, politics and press of the country, as this scheme contemplates; or what the restraining influence on monopolies when the Government has become the monopolist, and has added to the patronage which it now possesses all that pertains to the corporations which it proposes to digest and assimilate. Is it too much to affirm that an Administration once in power with such influences at its control and disposition, could make its tenure of existence commensurate only with its inclination? The true idea of Civil Service Reform, that only one which will ever prove effective, is to be found in carrying out the original theory that the Federal Government should be restricted to the most limited sphere of action consistent with its own safety and existence, and in reducing the patronage at its disposal to the minimum, and not in first increasing the amount of patronage and then making rules to prevent abuse in its distribution—a process very like praying to be led into temptation, and to be delivered at the same time from its influence. Whether, therefore, under the scheme of Federal interference, direct or indirect, the people are likely to obtain more efficient and cheaper telegraphic facilities; whether it is a necessity for the Signal Service to control exclusively the wires for its own purposes, or whether the interest of any particular company are likely to be injuriously effected, are all alike questions of minor importance, inasmuch as the real question involved, the one before which all others shrink into comparative insignificance is, Will the people consent to the inauguration of a policy on the part of the Federal Government which revives the old mediæval doctrine of the necessity of State interference with the pursuits and business of the people, and every step in the carrying out of which is a departure from republicanism and an approach towards despotism and monarchy?

In regard to the Hubbard proposition, Mr. Wells shows that in this, as in the case of the proposition of the Postmaster General, the thing primarily sought for is Federal interference, and that, too, in a sphere of business which in no degree pertains to the functions of a Republican State; but apart from this circumstance, which alone ought to furnish a sufficient reason for uncompromising opposition on the part of all those who believe in holding the Federal Government strictly to its original basis, the simple, impartial statement of the proposal of Mr. Hubbard, would seem of itself to constitute the most unanswerable argument against its indorsement and acceptance that could possibly be presented. Mr. Hubbard says, in the outset, to the Government: "If you will assume all the expenses of the service, other than what depend on the mere operating and maintaining of the wires, namely, offices and their equipments, suitable and sufficient for operators, instruments and batteries at all the stations, all clerks, bookkeepers, and messenger service, all fuel, lights, stamps, paper, and envelopes, allow us to use the various Post Office facilities, we may require, relieve us from all State and local taxes, collect all moneys, and hand over the same to us less five cents per message; free us as Government agents from all responsibility to the people for all mistakes and breach of trust, and we will undertake to transmit messages at rates somewhat cheaper than at present. And, as if this were not enough, the bills last reported provide for crushing out and destroying the property and franchises of all existing companies by imposing a tax of 5 cents on each despatch sent over any lines other than those belonging to the postal telegraph. That existing companies, relieved from such burdens and endowed with such privileges as Mr. Hubbard proposes, would be able to offer equal reductions in rates cannot be doubted, and, if so, then Mr. Hubbard would seem to be debarred from claiming that his proposal offers any more favorable basis to the Government for negotiating for the establishment of cheaper rates than would be offered by the organizations already performing the service. He therefore, in reality, asks the Government to take a position which no free Government ought ever to allow itself to be placed in, namely: that of deciding between two private parties, representing equally private interests, which one it will favor and which it will crush. Nay, more; he calls upon the Government to go further, and place itself in opposition to those companies and organizations who, when the telegraph business was an experiment, undertook the risk and extended its favor and bounty to other parties who, now that success has been won, are willing to enter into the possession and enjoyment of other men's labor.

The capital of the postal telegraph is fixed at $20,000,000, but as the Committee on Appropriations have reported to the House during the present session that it would require at least $75,000,000 to carry out the scheme of a Government telegraph occupying substantially the same field as the postal telegraph, it is difficult to resist the inference that the advocates of the latter scheme have some other object in view than the accommodation of the public. What that object is readily suggests itself when it is considered that the imposition of the discriminating tax of 5 cents virtually put it into the House for the postal telegraph to dictate its own terms on which it would consent to purchase and absorb the property of all the other companies.

In conclusion, Mr. Wells claims that when this whole question of Federal interference with the telegraph is fully understood by the people, there will be no doubt on which side the friends of a truly free Government and the opponents of official centralization will make haste to array themselves.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property at Various Places Yesterday.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Jan. 17.—A fire at Kossuth, Iowa, yesterday, destroyed a drug store owned by Dr. O. Chiltree, and a harness shop. The loss on the drug store is $2,300; insured for $1,300. The loss on the harness shop is $200; insured for $140.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—There was a small panic at the St. Denis Hotel last night, caused by a fire in one of the rooms, which, however, occasioned but slight damage, and was soon extinguished.

A fire in Jones' dry goods establishment, in Eighth avenue, last evening, destroyed property worth $25,000; insured for $90,000. Sixty-five people were thrown out of employment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLIANCE, O., Jan. 17.—The St. James Hotel, owned by D. Souerbeck, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $7,000; insured for $4,000 in the Columbiana County Mutual. There has been no one living in the house for six weeks, and it is supposed to have been set on fire by a negro, who was seen coming out of the house after the fire was discovered. He was captured and put in jail.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 17.—A fire at Cherokee, Iowa, this morning, destroyed McLane's Hotel, together with most of the guests' baggage. Though the citizens were promptly on hand, their labors were unavailing, and in a short time the building was a mass of ruins. The loss is about $18,000; insured for $2,500 in the Continental, and probably $2,500 in the Hartford City.

Railroad News.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 17.—The Cheyenne, Iron Mountain & Pacific Railroad Company has been reorganized. Dr. H. Latham is President, and Governor J. A. Campbell, Vice President. The books of the Company will be open in a few days.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 17.—In consequence of the trouble between the Southern Minnesota Railroad and its employes, growing out of the fact that the Company is in arrears to them for six months' back pay, which the Receiver, McElrath, who was appointed by the Court at St. Paul, when the road was forced into bankruptcy, has no authority to settle, the employes have issued a circular letter warning the public against travelling over the road, and forbidding engineers running locomotives, so that up to to-night everything here has been at a standstill. The Company, however, announces its intention of running a train to-night, and has ordered the arrest of any one attempting to prevent them doing so. Much difficulty and inconvenience doubtless will be experienced until an amicable understanding is arrived at.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 17.—The stockholders of the Memphis, Pine Bluff & Shreveport Railroad held a meeting at Hopefield, Ark., to-day, Frank S. Davis, President of the First National Bank, presided. After a large number of speeches by prominent capitalists, the meeting adjourned to 13th inst., when Directors will be elected.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 17.—Both Houses, after a short session to-day, without doing much of consequence, adjourned to Monday evening. As Tuesday is designed for the vote on United States Senator, little will be done till the middle of the week.

SENATE.

Messrs. Corzhausen, Nelson, Holloway, and Pratt were appointed a Special Committee on repealing the Senate bill for the exemption of certain property from taxation. The Assembly joint resolution, cutting off all new business after Feb. 5, was made a special order for 11 o'clock Wednesday next.

The Joint Committee to investigate the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were authorized to appoint a clerk, and the Sergeant-at-Arms to serve the necessary papers.

Bills were introduced (that relating to appeals was dismissed) to amend the statutes so as to require the conveyance of property belonging to a deceased person, which he would have been required to convey if living; to appropriate $64,500 for an Industrial School for boys at Waukesha, being $37,000 for current expenses for the ensuing year, and the balance for permanent improvements; to appropriate $45,736 for the State Prison at Waupun, of which $25,000 is for current expenses and repairs; to require copies of all the Supreme Court reports to be furnished each United States District Judge of the State.

A bill to provide for giving notice by publication to unknown defendants in actions in relation to real estate or title thereto was passed.

ASSEMBLY.

The report of Henry Coleman, Lumber Inspector, dated at Chippewa Falls, showed 8,480,185 feet of lumber, 18,253,150 lath, 45,000 pickets, 300,000 shingles, manufactured in Lumber District No. 6.

A resolution making the election of United States Senator the special order for Tuesday morning next was adopted.

A resolution was offered, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, strongly protesting against the Soldiers' Land Bounty bill now before Congress, and instructing our Senators to oppose it, for reasons set forth in the following form of preamble:

Former experience has demonstrated that land warrants, so issued, are almost invariably bought up by Eastern capitalists, known as "land sharks," for nominal sums, and the best lands, through their agents, are entered and held for the purposes of speculation, to the great detriment of the interests of the West, compelling actual settlers to take lands of poorer quality or go further away from the centres of civilization, and wait longer for the advantages and privileges of society, thus virtually annulling the wise provisions of the Homestead act, whereby actual settlers, the hardy pioneer, and especially soldiers, have the opportunity of securing the best of public lands at a trifling cost, thereby greatly encouraging the settlement and the building up of school districts, towns, villages, and cities, and thus developing with great rapidity the resources of our new territory, and increasing the material wealth of the whole nation.

After some debate, it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, where one in favor of the said bill has been already sent.

Bills were introduced to provide for annexing to and excluding territory from cities, towns, and villages, and to unite cities, towns, and villages; to repeal the laws exempting property from taxation, excepting that belonging to the State, counties, or municipalities; to amend Chapter 34, Revised Statutes, so as to allow Town Boards, where the county system of caring for the poor is adopted, to expend money for temporary relief, and charge it to the county; to fix the salaries of District Attorneys at not less than $600, in counties exceeding 5,000 population; to limit the ages at which boys can be committed to the Industrial School at Waukesha to from 10 to 15 years.

The Joint Legislative Committee to investigate matters relative to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home give notice that they will meet on Thursday and Friday next, and persons having knowledge of any mismanagement on the part of the Trustees, Superintendent, or employes, are invited to make the facts known to the Committee, in person or by letter.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—A resolution of inquiry was adopted by the Senate, this morning, looking to the taxation of agents from other States selling goods by sample in this State.

A Standing Committee on Mines and Mining was authorized.

New bills were introduced, prohibiting from holding office any person in the habit of using intoxicating liquors; to prevent minors from playing billiards in liquor saloons.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied in the reading of House bills the first, and the Senate bills a second time.

A motion to appoint a standing Committee on woman suffrage was lost—ayes, 17; nays, 25.

The Committee on Public Buildings was instructed to make a thorough examination of the Capitol building and report what shall be done about it.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Lake Shore & Michigan Railroad for the statements of its business and profits. The charter of this road, like that of the Terre Haute, contains a clause providing that 15 per cent of all profits shall be paid into the School fund, and requiring the officers to file a statement annually.

HOUSE.

In the House the Committee on the Judiciary have began the work of slaughter amongst the bills referred to them, four or five falling under their inexorable hands.

This morning the time was occupied in a large part with the consideration of the Committee reports of Mr. Butterworth's bill to increase the powers of Notre Dame under their special charter of 1844, so that they may hold real estate to the extent of $300,000. It was finally recommitted, with instructions to amend so that they shall hold all the real estate they now have, provided the amount does not exceed $300,000.

The concurrent resolution instructing the Committees of the two houses on Benevolent Institutions to prepare plans for carrying out the suggestions of the Governor as to erecting two additional Insane Hospitals, and dividing the State into districts, was adopted—ayes, 85; nays, 1.

The two houses met in joint Convention at 2 o'clock this afternoon to hear addresses from the representatives of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. The Convention was addressed by Mrs. H. M. T. Cutler, of Illinois, and Mrs. M. V. Longley, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Swank, of the State Suffrage Association, thought that the institution had not been treated with proper respect, in not being consulted by the former.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 17.—The Senate Agricultural College Committee reported to-day, favoring an appropriation to that institution of $66,000, being $13,000 more than recommended by ex-Governor Baldwin, the same being for the President's house and green-house. Governor Bagley's suggestion of an Agricultural College school of technology was favorably considered, but no recommendation was made by the Committee. The Senate adopted a resolution favoring the publication of the documentary history of Michigan, as suggested by the Pioneer Society.

The Senate, by a vote of 26 to 4, adopted the joint resolution favoring the establishment of a National Park on Mackinac Island, according to the bill of Senator Ferry, now before the United States Senate.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, this afternoon, agreed to the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in the interest of cheap transportation, and in view of the growing commerce of the great West, has called the attention of Congress to the importance of constructing ship canals from the West to the East, for the better transportation of the surplus products of the Western granaries.

Resolved, That the Legislature most cordially indorse this feature of the annual message of President Grant, believing, as we do, that the early construction of a few such canals would be a great source of relief to the rapidly increasing commerce of the States of the Northwest.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to procure an appropriation for the survey of a Michigan Ship Canal from some point on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan to some point on Lake Erie or Lake Huron.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 17.—Bills were introduced in both Houses to-day making County Clerks Registrars. The Clerk, by this bill, is required to register any one at any time who will take the oath, and he has no discretion.

Another unsuccessful ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Dorsey, 43; Garland, 35; Bowen, 20; McDonald 5; Welshire, 1. It is thought the contest will be determined to-morrow, and that either Dorsey or Garland will be elected.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—The Fusion Legislature balloted for United States Senator. No election.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Next Wednesday evening has been appointed by the Legislature for the election of a United States Senator.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 17.—In the Legislature, yesterday, a Civil Rights bill, similar to that of Senator Sumner's, was made the special order for to-day. The Senate has confirmed the nominations of State officers.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Decissey, Minister of War, has written a letter to Marshal McMahon, prohibiting the circulation of Bonaparte addresses in the barracks of the French troops, and urging the severe punishment of persons found distributing such papers.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Committee of Thirty, to-day, after long debate agreed to the preamble of the constitutional project reported by the sub-Committee, which declares that the Assembly integrally reserves to itself constitutional power. The vote stood 20 yeas to 3 nays. The adoption of the preamble is regarded as a victory for the Right, as the question of a monarchy or a republic is left untouched.

World Special.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Prince Napoleon authorizes me to say that he will abstain from all intrigues either in his own behalf or for Napoleon IV. When his rights as a French citizen are recognized he will adhere to the Republic.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The London *Morning Post* to-day announces that Prince Napoleon returns to Switzerland and takes no part in political manifestations. He says he desires only to gain his lawsuit against the Government of France for his expulsion from that country; that he has no pretentions to the throne, and does not favor the Regency, and that he submits to the Government which France approves.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Congress has appointed a special commission on the abolition of slavery. The Porto Rico members of the commission are avowed abolitionists.

The Minister of Marine has introduced in the Cortes a bill abolishing conscription for the naval service.

Senor Gomez has been elected first Vice President of Congress.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 17.—Prince Humbert has declared to his father, King Victor Emanuel, that he will leave Italy if the latter declares his marriage with the Countess Marifiori legal.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The number of emigrants who left the port of Bremen for the United States, last year, was 80,000. Emigration from Hamburg, during the same time, 50,000.

SAMANA BAY.

Adverse Comments on the Negotiations with San Domingo—The Flag of the New Nation—Further Details of the Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The foothold obtained in San Domingo by a company of New York and Boston capitalists gives rise to some comments of an adverse character. The peninsula ceded to them embraces 240 square miles, so it follows of necessity that they would not pay $150,000 in gold per year, except in view of future large acquisitions of territory. Many persons suspect that some international difficulty will soon follow this purchase, and they point to trouble between France and Italy on one side, and Greece on the other, regarding the Laurium mines in Greece, which were purchased and developed by a company of Frenchmen and Italians who have been despoiled by the natives.

The *Herald* says: "It is absurd to speak of a vast trade with St. Domingo. One little steamer making monthly trips does the principal trade with the United States. There is hardly any other. The Company speaks of a prospective trade amounting to hundreds of millions. This is ridiculous. San Domingo has scarcely any production in itself. However rich the soil may be, there is not the labor, nor do we think it can be carried there to make the soil productive. Then it is an error to say that the island has a commanding position for trade with the Antilles and South America. It lies on the outer verge of the whole group, and is not properly in the track of commerce."

The Company, however, say they will make Samana virtually a free port, and gradually absorb all the trade of the West Indies. Governor Fabens has posted the Company's flag at Samana, and the steamship Tybee, at Pier No. 4, North River, floats the same emblem from her fore. It is a combination of the Dominican and United States flags. From edge to edge across its centre, lengthwise and crosswise, is a broad white band, dividing the flag into four other parts. In the upper left-hand corner is the union jack, a blue field and white stars. The upper right-hand corner is red, the lower right blue, and the lower left-hand corner red. The negotiations with Baez for the purchase of Samana extended through two weeks. Audiences were given daily in the Executive Palace, the hours being from 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., with an intermission for dinner. The negotiations were conducted in Spanish, and during their progress the Commissioners had no relations of intimacy with the members of the Government, living on board the ship, and not seeing the Dominicans except in business hours. When the negotiations were completed, and the treaty ratified, the President gave a grand ball in honor of the Commissioners, who returned the compliment by a dinner on the Tybee.

Several times the negotiations were nearly broken off. On one occasion the Commissioners retired to their steamer, got up steam, blew their whistle, and were nearly off, and then they were recalled. Whether the Dominicans were frightened by the steam whistle is not known, but the negotiations were resumed, and finally the President and his Ministers ratified the contract. It was then referred to the Senate, which comprises nine members. The Senate discussed the Convention several days, during which the members of the Government were invited before that body to explain the various provisions of the treaty. The result of these deliberations was the ratification by the Senate. That branch of the Government agreed with the Executive, that a treaty, which was such an innovation on the laws of the country, and which granted such unusual and extraordinary powers to a private company, should not be finally and wholly carried into effect without its ratification by the people at the polls. This has doubtless been accomplished before the present date. Perhaps nine-tenths of the population, altogether about 240,000, are uneducated and ignorant. The voters of this class are expected to have no opinion but to vote as their superiors direct. The educated and wealthier classes favor the scheme and therefore the Company have no doubt that the Convention will be overwhelmingly ratified at the polls.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Secretary of the Samana Bay Company says that it is stipulated with the Dominican Government that the Company is to protect itself from outside interference, but the Company counts upon the sympathy and aid of Foreign Governments, and not their opposition. The Company will first declare Samana Bay a free port to the whole world.

A Washington despatch to the *Herald* states that Congressmen consider the Samana Bay scheme impracticable, and the Haytien Minister thinks the American purchasers will find that they have made a bad speculation, being fit for nothing but a naval station.

A meeting of the members of the Samana Bay Company will be held on Monday, when the report of the Commissioners just arrived from San Domingo will be presented, permanent officers chosen, and the future plans of the Company perfected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The *Tribune* publishes the supplementary treaty for the lease of Samana Bay to the American Company. It provides that the effective capital of the Company must be $800,000 in current money of the United States, divided into 8,000 shares of the value of $100 each; but said capital and shares may be increased from time to time by a vote of not less than the two-thirds part of the capital existing at the time. Said increase shall represent the value of the property and improvements of the Company, which has power to fix its own value from time to time, and to represent it by issue of bonds or shares integrally paid, or of both, provided the first valuation so made after the organization of the Company does not exceed $20,000,000 capital and $10,000,000 bonds. The treaty is to be submitted to the popular sanction of the Dominican Government.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Several Minor Casualties, and Several Narrow Escapes from Wholesale Slaughter.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—The 5 o'clock accommodation on the Little Miami Railroad, this morning, jumped the track when about two miles west of this city. Two cars containing passengers were rolled over twice, throwing the passengers about promiscuously, and compelling them to make their exit through the windows, but no one was very seriously hurt. Those who were bruised are: Secretary of State Wikoff, Representatives Halderman, Shanks, and Oren, and Senator J. Q. Smith, and a lady. A defective rail was the cause of the accident.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 17.—Yesterday, near Wells' village, a construction train containing a gang of laborers was thrown off the track against a rock and broken in two. Twenty or thirty men are reported more or less injured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 17.—A freight train was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Bertram, Iowa, to-day. Ten cars of stock were ditched. The break caused a delay of about ten hours to the passenger train. Three or four head of cattle were killed. No person was injured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 17.—Yesterday afternoon the passenger train east, near Antwerp, Ohio, on the Wabash Railroad, ran off the track, supposed to have been caused by the washing away of the road-bed. The entire train left the rails. The conductor and brakeman were seriously injured, the latter probably fatally. No passengers were seriously injured, though some were burned. The escape from a loss of life was miraculous, as the train was running at a high rate of speed at the time. The wreck was speedily cleared, and trains are now running regularly.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 17.—A special train from New Milford, for Bridgeport, on the Housatonic Road, this morning, was precipitated into a wash-out near Lanesville, the water having forced its way across the track under the frost. The engine and tender crossed safely, but the baggage and one passenger car fell through. The baggage-master was the only person injured, and he not severely. The early morning train from Canaan had a like casualty, but no one was injured.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 17.—The western express train, which left East Pennsylvania Junction at half-past 7 o'clock this morning, narrowly escaped a terrible accident. The train had reached a point near Dubbs' Mills, when the track suddenly sank to a depth of fifteen feet. Two men who were engaged in repairing the track had their legs broken. Travel was not delayed by the accident.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 17.—A special to the *Herald* says an accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at noon to-day, near Scrub Grass. The sleeping car on the train from Pittsburgh this morning jumped the track, and was precipitated into the river. A. M. Ritter, of Pittsburgh, John M. Rick, Oil City, and Charles Cornell, Oil City, were badly injured, and three others slightly injured, among whom was Superintendent Hepburn, of the Oil Creek Railroad.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The bridge over Stockport Creek, on the Hudson River Railroad, was carried away by floating ice this afternoon. All upward-bound trains have been stopped here. It will require some time to reconstruct the bridge. Trains for the West are being run *via* Chatham.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The levying of tonnage dues on American steamers running between Bremen and the United States having been stopped by Germany, the same course was adopted at the New York Custom House yesterday, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

At a meeting of the coal producers, held here yesterday, active measures were taken for the total suppression of the middlemen, who are charged with accumulating and selling coal, to the prejudice of not only the producers, but the public. A tacit understanding was reached that the great companies shall cease to be active competitors, and shall establish an average wholesale price of about $5 per ton for coal early this year. Henceforth the principal companies will sell small quantities as cheaply as they will those of 1,000 tons. Nothing was done, however, looking to a combination of the trade.

Rev. W. C. Clark has been expelled from the New York Conference of the Methodist Church for carrying on a lottery ostensibly for the benefit of a mission house and free reading-room. Mr. Clark continues to serve a church of his own in Brooklyn, and is apparently successful.

A starch-laden canal-boat at Glen Cove, Long Island, was sunk by the ice last night. Loss, $20,000.

In the Tweed trial, this morning, a number of warrants and vouchers were read, the counsel for Tweed objecting in a number of instances. Davidson, the safe man, testified to doing work for the city in 1870, and presenting bills to Woodward. One claim of $16,949 was raised on warrant to three times that amount, but he only got a check for the first named sum. He had no business dealings with Tweed. Garvey, the Ring plasterer, was called for by the prosecution. He identified the warrants, and repeated some of his testimony given in the Hall trial, showing that the bills were advanced fraudulently. About the time of the disappearance of the vouchers, witness went with Ingersoll across to Tweed's office. Ingersoll went in first, and after a few minutes called him in. After some conversation, witness said to Tweed, "What am I to do?" for he was dreadfully excited, and the defendant answered, "If anybody asks you, tell them you paid no money to anybody except Watson," and that was his last interview with Tweed. This was a few days before they got him to leave the country. Garvey testified that he told Woodward there were $60,000 due him for work for Tweed at Greenwich, and $50,000 cash advanced to Tweed in two sums of $10,000 and $40,000, which, with other sums worked in, made a total of about $395,000. It was settled that the witness should make out his bills, so that 35 per cent of them would pay him. He indorsed warrants to the amount of $110,000, and accepted an amount of $300,000. The witness digged a cellar for Comptroller Connolly's house and had the plans for building, and thus secured $119,000. His bills were arranged by Ingersoll, Woodward, and Watson, and when the money was obtained, Woodward made the deposit in the Broadway Bank in favor of Tweed. Garvey will be cross-examined on Monday. A great crowd is expected.

THE MARYLAND BORGIA.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Wharton Poisoning Case.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 17.—In the Wharton trial, to-day, Mrs. VanNess testified she was sent for to attend her husband, who was sick at the home of Mrs. Wharton. She arrived on Saturday, June 24, and sat up with her husband that night. The next morning he was much better, and asked for some tea and toast. Mrs. Wharton and Susan Jacobs brought these in. He drank the tea, and in about fifteen minutes was made deadly sick. He vomited continually. In a conversation with Mrs. Wharton that evening, she took a seat on a sofa by me, and commenced talking about VanNess' kindness to her. She asked me if he had ever told of her affairs, or that his life was insured? My sister, Mrs. Frick, brought the milk for Doctor. Before handing it to him she tasted it, and said, "It is as bitter as gall." Mrs. Wharton jumped from her seat on the sofa by me, and said, "I will get some that is fresh." She returned with a pitcher, the contents of which Mrs. Frick tasted and pronounced to be sweet, and the physician used it. I next saw Mrs. Wharton at the sideboard. I heard the rattle of a paper, out of which she was shaking something and saw her put the paper in her pocket and move off. On Monday, Van Ness expressed a desire for beef tea. I went to the kitchen where it was warmed. The tea was brought from the cellar. I warmed it in a cup. Mrs. Warton suggested that I should put some extract of celery seed into it, and brought me some for that purpose. She took it from the kitchen cupboard. Mr. Van Ness drank a little of this tea, and in a short time became very sick and vomited violently. It afterwards became necessary to give VanNess prussic acid, and the witness found Mrs. Wharton standing at the end of the table holding the spoon and wine glass containing a little water in her hand. She asked me to let her have the bottle and she would pour the medicine. I gave it to her. Mrs. Wharton stood with her back to me while she mixed the medicine. She then gave it to me, and I took it to VanNess. He swallowed it, remarking in a joking way, "You have poisoned me; it burns my mouth." Mrs. Wharton was standing just without the room at the door when this remark was made.

After a brief cross-examination of Mrs. Van Ness, Doctor Chew was was put on the stand. He said: My opinion of Van Ness' condition on Saturday is that it was due to the influence of strychnia.

Court adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Daniel Ryan, an Irishman, aged about 45 years, fell dead while passing in front of No. 544 Hubbard street, at half-past 6 o'clock last evening. His body was conveyed to his late residence, No. 409 Second street, by two police officers who witnessed his sudden death. He leaves a widow, but no children. It is the opinion of the physician who examined the remains that life was terminated by the bursting of a blood-vessel.

Ice Perils on the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—James A. Smith, ice dealer, and son Stephen, were cutting ice near one of the bridge piers when the ice-gorge started to-day. They each seized a plank and started for the shore, but, before reaching it, the elder Smith thought he would be safer on a platform they had been using in their ice cutting operations, and returned to it. The son got safely ashore, but the father was carried down with the gorge and was in imminent peril of being crushed by the ice. His son followed down the levee with a friend, and when opposite the docks, nearly two miles from their starting point, they found a skiff which they pushed out over the ice, and after a severe and dangerous struggle, reached Smith at the head of Arsenal Island, rescued him from his perilous position, and brought him on shore. Five minutes after he was rescued the platform on which he had been was dashed to pieces.

Three stone-cutters were at work on the bridge piers when the ice broke, and were compelled to remain there until 9 o'clock to-night. They were taken off by a tug.

The gorge was almost entirely run out about 7 o'clock, and since then only scattering cakes of ice have been floating past the city. All the wharf boats and ferry landings are crowded upon the levee, more or less, and some of them will be returned to their places with great difficulty, as the river is now falling almost as rapidly as it rose during the afternoon. River-men say the rise which carried ice out was fully 11 feet.

The damage, so far as known, is the cutting down of the tow-boat Wild Duck, lying at the foot of Merrimac street, South St. Louis, and sinking a barge laden with 500 tons of iron ore belonging to the steamer Comet. The Wild Duck lies in fifteen feet of water, and can be raised. The belief is that all the gorges between here and Cairo will be carried out to-night, and navigation be resumed to-morrow.

Weather somewhat milder to-night, but still freezing hard.

Mysterious Disappearance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—W. A. Meneff, of the firm of Meneff & Brother, merchants, of Brooklyn, Morgan County, lately disappeared, and cannot be found. He had about $600 on his person. His brother passed through this city this morning, in search of him, for Illinois and Iowa. He had been married but four days.

MARRIED.

CLARK—QUA—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride, 440 West Twenty-third-st., New York, by the Rev. George H. Hepworth and Thomas Armitage, D. D., John M. Clark, of Chicago, Ill., and Louise Qua, step-daughter of E. W. Ranney, M. D.

DIED.

BRUCE—At 119½ Third-av., Jan. 15, Miss Catherine Bruce.

Her friends can learn particulars by addressing "Baldon," 168 Fourth-av.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BOWEN—The funeral of Mrs. Chauncey T. Bowen will take place from the residence of Colonel James H. Bowen, 670 Michigan-av., on Monday next, at 11 o'clock noon. Burial at Graceland.

MOYNIHAN—Miss Mary Moynihan, at the residence of her father, 51 Archer-av., Jan. 17, 1873.

The funeral will leave her late residence Sunday, Jan. 19, at 10 a. m.

CRANDALL—In this city, Jan. [illegible], 1873, at his residence, 204 North-av., John C. Crandall, of dropsy, aged 53 years.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO, AUCTIONEERS, (ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1850.) Office and Salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873. Mondays—REAL ESTATE. Tuesdays—BOOTS AND SHOES. Wednesdays—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS. Thursdays—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c. Saturdays—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Cash advances made on receipt of Merchandise. Consignments solicited.

BUTTERS & CO.

Regular Saturday's Sale at 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Saturday, Jan. 18, at 9½ o'clock, of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND OTHER MERCHANDISE.

12 PIANO FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-HAND. AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Catalogue Sale OF CARRIAGES, Top Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Open Buggies, Cutters, Double and Single Harness, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 1873, sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.; at the Carriage Depository, Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st., near corner Canal-st., Chicago. ☞ Sale peremptory for cash. Every Carriage guaranteed. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

THE BANKRUPT SALE At 379 WABASH-AV., of Watches, Jewelry, and Plated Ware, Will be continued this afternoon at 1 o'clock, at which time the Stock, Safe, Show Cases, Fixtures and Furniture, Will be closed out regardless of cost. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, &c., together with a choice lot of Chromos, and Segars, and Sewing Machines. Sale commences at 9½ a. m. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible] South Canal-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, &c., Removed from Wabash-av. Also, to close, for whom it may concern, 14 Parlor Desks, 25 Centre Tables, 25 Hall Trees, W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware, Brussels and Wool Carpets, and 25 Sewing Machines in perfect running order, on Saturday, Jan. 18, at 9½ o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GENERAL AUCTION EVERY SATURDAY. Of Horses, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, Harness, Cows, etc., Commencing at 10 a. m., at 508 State-st., near Archer-av.